THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

AUGUST, 1805.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London: where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whitch.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 6
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester 2
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.
Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND 38
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
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Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
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Norf.—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD—Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 15
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Sussex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Winch.
Worcester 2
YORK 3, Jersey

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1805.

Meteorological Table for August, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1805.
July	°	°	°		
27	58	72	59	29,68	fair
28	60	69	58	,68	fhowery
29	59	68	59	,68	fhowery
30	62	67	60	,78	fair
31	62	66	56	,68	fhowery
Aug. 1	60	69	57	,58	fhowery
2	61	71	58	,44	ftormy
3	62	66	59	,77	fhowery
4	62	69	61	,90	cloudy
5	60	71	59	,64	fair, with ftro. [winds
6	62	71	57	,71	fair.
7	61	69	56	,86	fair
8	60	73	57	,87	fair
9	64	74	64	,80	cloudy
10	64	72	62	30,02	fair
11	63	76	64	30,00	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1805.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	63	73	60	29,79	fair
13	60	70	61	,90	fair
14	60	67	53	,95	fhowery
15	58	70	60	30,00	fair
16	61	70	61	29,90	fair
17	60	69	63	,90	fair
18	64	69	60	,86	cloudy, rain at
19	60	59	54	,52	fhowery [ni.
20	60	66	57	,62	fhowery
21	59	60	56	,95	cloudy
22	57	66	62	30,12	fair
23	63	70	64	,18	fair
24	64	71	63	,15	fair
25	62	70	62	,02	fair
26	63	72	58	29,95	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Auguft 17, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	97	7	62	11	44	10	33	10	51	1
Surrey	102	4	46	0	44	4	38	0	52	0
Hertford	92	10	41	0	45	6	27	10	43	2
Bedford	93	8	68	9	48	0	31	9	48	6
Huntingd.	93	1	00	0	50	2	26	8	42	9
Northam.	99	6	64	9	53	2	33	3	51	6
Rutland	103	6	00	0	55	8	30	0	50	0
Leiceſter	100	9	00	0	61	11	30	0	00	0
Nottingh.	104	1	66	9	58	0	32	8	49	10
Derby	106	0	00	0	52	0	36	2	51	8
Stafford	102	8	00	0	45	4	34	11	50	6
Salop	116	5	75	8	55	6	32	9	00	0
Hereford	123	2	57	6	52	0	31	2	48	2
Worceſt.	109	7	00	0	45	6	32	7	56	5
Warwick	113	7	00	0	50	0	33	0	56	3
Wilts	93	4	00	0	48	2	32	8	64	0
Berks	94	7	00	0	47	4	33	10	54	0
Oxford	100	8	00	0	48	1	32	11	53	1
Bucks	91	4	00	0	46	3	34	0	51	6
Brecon.	108	9	64	0	54	4	28	0	00	0
Montgo.	105	7	00	0	00	0	34	10	00	0
Radnor	99	2	00	0	48	11	26	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

100	0	58	0	49	2	31	7	50	11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

82	2	34	2	39	10	25	9	36	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	97	8	48	6	47	0	38	7	48	7
Kent	102	8	00	0	43	0	37	10	49	6
Suſſex	111	8	00	0	00	0	38	4	00	0
Suffolk	99	5	00	0	45	9	38	3	46	8
Cambrid.	97	11	00	0	42	8	24	8	44	8
Norfolk	95	1	00	0	41	0	29	6	41	6
Lincoln	91	6	63	6	53	0	29	0	45	3
York	84	5	00	0	00	0	28	6	44	10
Durham	102	6	00	0	48	0	28	7	00	0
Northum.	95	5	58	0	42	6	29	9	00	0
Cumberl.	89	3	58	3	43	2	32	3	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	1	64	0	49	2	32	3	00	0
Lancaſter	101	0	00	0	00	0	29	6	48	0
Cheſter	97	6	00	0	00	0	33	8	00	0
Flint	80	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	108	11	00	0	76	4	33	7	00	0
Angleſea	84	0	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Carnarvon	92	4	00	0	50	8	23	0	00	0
Merionet.	101	9	00	0	58	0	28	0	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	44	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	90	2	00	0	53	6	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	97	6	00	0	54	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	00	0	00	0	54	0	00	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	104	6	00	0	50	0	31	0	59	4
Somerſet	104	3	00	0	00	0	30	4	60	8
Monmo.	117	5	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	107	4	00	0	51	2	33	6	00	0
Cornwall	109	7	00	0	51	6	31	2	00	0
Dorſet	106	1	00	0	48	8	36	6	60	0
Hants	111	7	48	0	46	3	35	11	54	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	92	2	59	6	40	5	33	8	49	8
2	98	11	58	6	44	6	33	2	16	0
3	95	1	58	6	41	0	29	6	41	6
4	86	6	63	6	58	0	28	7	44	8
5	99	0	58	0	44	6	30	5	50	11
6	92	10	60	2	42	5	32	3	50	11

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	99	10	58	6	49	2	30	6	48	0
8	97	6	59	6	55	8	27	7	50	11
9	95	8	58	6	51	4	31	7	50	11
10	107	2	58	6	50	0	30	6	59	8
11	108	6	58	6	51	5	32	0	50	11
12	109	4	48	0	47	3	36	1	56	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1805.

LETTER XXI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Auguſt 23.*

"The quality of Mercy is not ſtrained;
"It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heav'n
"Upon the place beneath. It is twice bleſs'd; [takes.
"It bleſſeth him that gives, and him that
"It is an attribute of God himſelf; [God's,
"And earthly power doth then ſhew likeſt
"When Mercy ſeaſons Juſtice."
SHAKSP. Merch. of Ven. Act IV. Sc. 2.

FAR diſtant from my view was it ſo early to have appeared again in your pages; but I ſhould have felt it almoſt as a criminal act to have pleaded either the want of time or the preſſure of profeſſional engagements in excuſe of my dereliction of public appeals in favour of the priſoner, after the receipt of my friend Neild's letter, which ſhews an anxiety to extend the influence of that Mercy ſo ſweetly ſung by Collins*:

"Oh, thou, who ſitt'ſt a ſmiling bride
"By Valour's arm'd and aweful ſide;
"Gentleſt of ſky-born forms, and beſt ador'd;
"Who oft with ſongs, divine to hear,
"Winn'ſt from his fatal graſp the ſpear,
"And hid'ſt in wreaths of flowers his bloodleſs ſword."

In this letter he remarks that my preceding eſſays "have produced, "and are producing, incalculable "advantages; more than I have in "30 years been able to effect, has "hence been brought about in 12 "months. The gaolers are all on the "alert, and, from fear of being viſited, are in conſtant preparation; "at the ſame time many magiſtrates "are better acquainted with the "*inſide* of a priſon houſe. I could "eaſily compreſs my remarks; but, "without accuracy of detail, the "effects would ceaſe. I have obſerved in many hoſpitals that there "are *ſhew-wards*, with the inſpection of which the ſuperficial viſitor "goes away perfectly ſatisfied; ſo "in priſons, the gaolers manage "with equal dexterity; and what "is not ſeen there is no fear of "having deſcribed.

"In my own opinion, I hold life "by a very precarious tenure*; and "I am anxious that every county "ſhould know the real ſtate of its "own priſons. This will be more "generally diffuſed through the "medium of a Magazine† than by "the publication of a volume, the "reading of which would be, as "Fenelon ſays,

"Too great an interruption to gaiety."

In the preceding letter (p. 595) I had propoſed to introduce in a ſubſequent one ſome remarks on the moral government of priſoners; but the important communications in the following letter will arreſt the attention of the reader, and certainly claim immediate notice.

* Collins was deeply attached to a young lady who was born the *day before* him, who did not return his paſſion with equal ardour; on which he pleaſantly obſerved, "that he came into the world a *day after* the Fair."

* My virtuous friend, however, may ſee his thread gliding through the fingers of the Parcæ, and ſhortening, without being moved by the ſight.

† Let me ſay here, if I have not before ſaid it, that I do not purpoſe ever to print theſe eſſays in a ſeparate volume, for obvious reaſons. The haſte, however, with which the printing is unavoidably conducted in periodical eſſays muſt occaſionally produce errata. In the Magazine for June,

P. 502, *for* accepeable, *read* acceptable.
501, *for* 1804, *read* 1802.
—— *for* priſons and polices, *read* priſon police.

I am

I am tired, indeed, with the neceſſity of noticing *no chaplain, no religious attention*, ſo generally applicable to the priſons in Yorkſhire. *Scarborough*, the centre of gaiety, the reſort of the wealthy, with amuſements and diſſipation to avert *ennui*, with ſalubrious waters to remove diſeaſe, affords no chaplain to alleviate the miſery, or cure the depravity, of the priſoner, or any allowance to ſuſtain the exiſtence of his life; thus realizing the pathetic reproach of the Poet:

"——————Ye who weekly catch
"The morſel toſs'd by law-forc'd charity,
"And die ſo ſlowly that none call it murder."
COLERIDGE.

The ſame painful reflections ariſe from viewing the ſtate of the gaols of *Knareſborough*, where, with a refinement of punithment which I hope rarely occurs in any other part of the civilized or uncivilized world, in addition to no chaplain, no religious attention, no ſurgeon, no allowance of food; we find no ſtraw to lie upon, no water acceſſible, and where even air is admitted with a niggardly paucity. The human ſpecies is ſaid to be capable of living under a greater variety of ſituations than any other animal; and the town gaol of Knareſborough affords a fact ſtrongly corroborative of this ſuppoſition, where a poor priſoner ſurvived the confinement, ſtench, and want of pure air, which combined proved fatal to a dog introduced for the purpoſe of preſerving the priſoner from vermin. No wonder, then, that in ſuch a place of complicated neglect the amuſements of the diſſipated ſhould ſtifle the plaintive and ungrateful voice of diſtreſs, and afford the affecting narrative of poor Elmſley, which my friend has detailed with that feeling which firſt impelled him to plunge into the dungeons of miſery rather than to ſeek the chambers of diſſipation.

Long as this letter has been extended, I cannot ſilently paſs by the *poor-houſe* of *New Malton*, which, alas! like too many other poor-houſes, is ſo managed as to afford an appropriate ſtep to a gaol, which again furniſhes another to mount up to the gallows; as from the neglect of education ſprings one of the moſt univerſal and productive ſources of vice; a ſubject too copious to dwell upon in the preſent, but which I hope to introduce in a future eſſay, as well as its kindred ſource of depravity, idleneſs, ſanctioned here by the total neglect of employment; the conſequence of which muſt be, as Jeremy Taylor, biſhop of Down, well obſerved to a lady of his acquaintance, who had neglected the education of her ſon, "Madam, if you do not chuſe "to fill your boy's head with ſome-"thing, the Devil will;" and the Spaniſh proverb obſerves farther, that "the Devil tempts every man, "but an idle man ever tempts the "Devil *."

To promote the extenſion of one (education), and check the influence of the other (idleneſs), will be objects of early conſideration by

Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSOM.

SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE. Mary Grant, gaoler; ſalary, 20l. Chaplain none, or any religious attentions whatever. Surgeon, none appointed; when one is wanted, he is paid by the town. Allowance none, except certificated as paupers, and then the ſame as the poor of their reſpective pariſhes.

This Gaol is over the Newborough Gate, at the entrance into the town. The apartments below are occupied by waſherwomen employed by the gentry viſiting this place, and the ſmall court-yard is uſed to dry cloaths in, ſo that the debtors have no uſe of it; the only place they have to walk in is a lobby about 9 yards long and 4 feet wide. Debtors have four well ventilated and airy ſleeping-rooms, to three of which the keeper furniſhes a bed at 3d. *per* night each; the fourth is for thoſe who find their own bed, and pay 6d.

* The Marquis Spinola once enquired of Sir Horace Vere, of what complaint his brother died. "He died," replied Sir Horace, "of having nothing to do." "Alas!" replied Spinola, "that is enough "to kill any general of us all."

a week

a week. No water accessible to the prisoners, or any to the goal but what is bought. The FELON prison is on the ground floor on the other side the gate-way, and consists of four cells about 9 feet square and 7 feet high; two of these are dungeons, four steps below the ground, with straw on plank-bedsteads, very damp and dirty, but whitewashed while I was there. The iron-grating of the farthest dungeon is just over an open and very offensive drain. A small court for the felons might be made from the waste ground adjoining, and the common sewer arched over would make this part of the prison more healthy. Prisoners, August 28th, 1802, felons none; debtors two.

I copied the following Rules and Orders which were hung up in the gaol, viz.

"At the general Quarter Session of the peace, held in and for the Borough of Scarbro' and Liberties thereof, in the Common Hall of the said Borough, on Tuesday 3d April, in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II. and so forth. Henry Cotterill, and William Batty, esqrs. Bailiffs of the Borough aforesaid, and Justices assigned to conserve the peace of our said Lord the King within the Borough and the Liberties of the same and so forth:

GAOLERS fees settled as follows, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament:

	s.	d.
For the discharge of every debtor, for the first action	5	4
And for every other action to him	1	0
To the turnkey for the first action 1s. and for every other action 6d.	1	6
For the discharge of every person from the Session 6s. 8d. and to the turnkey 1s.	7	8
For the first week's diet of all the prisoners in the gaol	7	0

And for all further time 3s. 6d. a week, or as the prisoner and gaoler can agree, but the gaoler is to permit the prisoner to provide his own meat, after the first week, if he pleases. For lodging, if the gaoler find bed, bedding, and sheets, for the first night 6d. and for every other night 3d. If two in a bed 3d. each. And every prisoner shall have the liberty of finding the same if he think proper. The gaoler shall have the liberty, if he see occasion, to have two beds in each room, but no more. Every prisoner committed from the bar by the Bailiffs shall pay the gaoler 5s. and the turnkey 1s. Every person committed on suspicion of felony, or misdemeanour 3s. and to the turnkey 1s. For allowing every supersedeas, in every action, 6s. 8d. For allowing every writ of *Habeas Corpus*, besides conduct money, to be paid and allowed according to the distance from the said gaol to the place where the body is to be removed, 6s. 8d.

Perused, examined, and allowed by us,
Henry Cotterill, and William Batty,
esqrs. Bailiffs of Scarbro'."

The clauses against spirituous liquors were hung up, and underneath written,

"Ordered, by the Bailiffs, that the gaoler do provide fresh water for the prisoners every morning, and that the same be placed in such convenient part of the gaol as the prisoners may have access to. That such of the prisoners as are unable to work, or cannot find employment, and have no other means of subsistence, shall, on application to the magistrates, be supplied with provision from the poor-house.

John Travis, Town Clerk."

MALTON TOWN GAOL, called the *Black Hole*; a small narrow arched place about 17 feet by 14 feet 3 inches. Men and Women are separate during confinement, and are brought from the North Riding House of Correction to the Sessions in this town, which are held once in two years. The keeper furnishes his prisoners with victuals from the adjoining public house. The only ventilation those places receive is through an iron-grating in each door about seven inches square. They have barrack bedsteads which are supplied with fresh straw every three or four months. The constable is the keeper. No salary. Prisoners, August 31st, 1802, none.

I was tempted to visit the poor-house of this place from the Inscription on a stone in front of it; and that I might secure to myself *civil treatment*, got a respectable gentleman of the town to accompany me.

"This house for *employing* and maintaining the poor of NEW MALTON is the generous gift of the right honourable Thomas Earl of Malton, Lord of this Manor.

Also, at the same time, the honourable Henry Finch, and sir William Wentworth, Bart. the two Members of Parliament for this borough gave 300l. for promoting and carrying on so good a design.

In grateful memory of these benefactions, this stone was humbly dedicated in 1785. Rebuilt in 1789, when Earl Fitzwilliam gave 200l. towards the same."

I expected to have found the same pious care and attention here, which I have before observed at Plymouth, Dover, &c. but was grievously disappointed;

pointed; for none of the children (though some appeared to be 12 or 14 years of age) knew any thing of their Catechism, nor could any of them read, or even spell, that had not been taught before they came there. No religious duties whatever. No employment, every day spent in idleness. The house for the keeper is a very good one, and behind it is a very long building admirably calculated for work-rooms, and where a manufactory may be very profitably established; there is a fine stream of water, which at a few pounds expence might run through the buildings, and is capable of turning wheels for weaving, spinning, &c. Nicholas Sewer, the governor of the work-house, contracts for the maintenance of the poor at 2s. 4d. a head *per* week, which is paid out of the town-rates for maintaining the paupers. He has a good garden to his house, and keeps them well; to do him justice, I never saw children look more healthy. Table diet, *Sunday* and *Thursday*, milk and oatmeal breakfast; beef and vegetables, dinner; broth supper. *Monday*, wheat cake and milk dinner; milk and bread, breakfast and supper. *Tuesday*, pease broth and beef dinner; milk and bread to breakfast, and broth to supper. *Wednesday*, rice-pudding dinner; milk and bread breakfast and supper. *Friday*, salt fish and potatoes dinner; milk and bread breakfast; broth supper. *Saturday*, French barley furmenty dinner; milk and oatmeal breakfast and supper. In dear times the governor has an allowance of five or ten guineas from the Town extra, and with which he is satisfied. Number of poor in the house, old men and women, fifteen; boys and girls, seventeen. I cannot close this account without remarking how highly beneficial the *catechising of* children in all work-houses *twice* a week would be. Some *serious, plain, familiar* discourse on the great *practical* principles and duties of Religion seems necessary for the older people, who are very ignorant, and without it can receive but little advantage from attending public worship and hearing Sermons there.

I know the pleasure you will receive in adding by way of postscript to my letter on the subject of Malton poor-house, that my friend there informs me in his letter dated 29th May, 1805, "for the last two years the children have attended the *Sunday school*, by the rules of which they are obliged to be clean washed and combed."

I wish some mention had been made of *employment*, that the long range of building was usefully appropriated, or any religious instruction *within doors*. There is a small religious tract published by the excellent Doctor *Booker*, which I wish was introduced into every workhouse in the kingdom, it is (in my opinion) well adapted for the purpose, and does equal honour to his head and his heart. It is intitled "A plain Form of Christian Worship for the Use of Parish Workhouses and Infirmaries;" at 1s. 6d. *per* doz. or 2d. each, at No. 56, Bond-street.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON for Debtors. In the Honour or Forest of Knaresborough, the Liberty including nineteen townships, &c. is the property of the Duke of *Devonshire*, lessee to his Majesty, and almost the only remains of a castle granted by King *Edward III.* to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*; was formerly one room 12 feet square, with a chimney and glazed window, and an inner room 8 feet square, which had no window. A new gaol has been built about eight years in the castle-yard. William Ellison, gaoler, who officiates by a deputy (Edward Jeffery); salary none; fees, 6s. 8d. Allowance, none whatever, not even straw to lie upon. No water but what is fetched from the town. No chaplain or religious attention. No surgeon. This prison consists of two sleeping rooms, each about 15 feet by 8, in one of which there is a fire place and a *privy in one corner*, with lofty and arched cielings. The doors have each an iron cylinder to admit the debtor's provisions. The window, placed very high, is of a semicircular shape, close glazed, and without a casement, so that I did not wonder to find the prisoners had broke the glass to prevent suffocation, the only place for admission of air is an aperture in the wall, 9 inches by 2¼, and even that is almost stopped up by an iron bar one inch thick, placed lengthwise. Ventilation might be introduced by an iron-grated window in the wall towards the castle; and it would have this farther convenience, the debtor might see his friends and receive victuals without the trouble of taking the gaoler from his work-shop and passing through six doors to gain admittance.

A beg-

A begging-box suspended from this iron-grated window would in all probability compensate for *No Allowance*, by soliciting the notice of the numerous gentry who resort hither to see the ruins of this once famous castle. At present it bears no appearance of a prison, and thousands may go away without knowing it to be a place of confinement. There is a small flagged court, 17 feet by 8, but of which, the women told me, the prisoners had seldom the use, on account of its being insecure, and not under the keeper's view. When the prison was built, a door opened into the castle-yard, but this I found bricked up.

There is something so affecting in the following detail, that I cannot help transcribing it here, though published in the second edition of my "Account of Debtors."

By a letter to me, dated 29th June, 1800, the only prisoner here was William Elmsley, committed for debt 30th June, 1799; who says, any person wishing to see him, upon obtaining the gaoler's leave, must pass through six doors. He has only the yard above-described to walk in; the window and wall so high, that he has very little light or air. That, since he came in, he had a fellow-prisoner, but he only lived ten weeks; he himself had been ill for seven weeks; and that the preservation of his life was owing to the gratuitous attendance of Mr. Day, surgeon at Harrogate, and Mr. Dent, surgeon at Knaresborough. Elmsley's debt was 17l. 5s. Costs 11l. 7s. 1½d. Neither the act for preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors, were hung up; but I found the gaol both light and clean. Prisoners, 2d Sept. 1802, none.

KNARESBOROUGH PRISON, for town debtors, called *Nine Holes*, from the spaces betwixt the nine iron bars in the window, which gives it all the light it receives. It is under the town-hall, and consists of one wretched room, 12 feet square, and 6 feet high, with the above-described window, 17 inches by 6. No court-yard; no water; no allowance. In this said place two debtors (Harrison and Wetherhall), a few years ago, were confined six months. Formerly the common sewer from the town ran through it *uncovered*; and an officer, who was confined in it for a few days, took in with him a dog to defend him from the vermin; but the dog was soon destroyed, and the prisoner's face much disfigured by them; but the floor is now paved, and the drain covered.

KNARESBOROUGH TOWN GAOL, for felons, called *Small Ears*, is under the landing place of the flight of stone steps that lead up to the Town Hall; only one room 18 feet 8 inches by 5 feet, the roof arched with brick. At the quarter sessions there are sometimes (I was informed) five or six prisoners, men and women, confined in it for a night or two. The constable is the keeper. Both these last mentioned prisons were very dirty. No court yard. No water. Prisoners 2d September, 1802; none.

All these lesser prisons should be abolished, and an uniform code of laws framed for the police of all gaols. The laws of a kingdom ought to be general and uniform in a well-regulated state.

My dear sir, *Harrowgate, Sept. 2, 1802.*

On my arrival at this place I found it so full of company that no tolerable lodgings could be procured; my stay will therefore be shorter than I intended. Tomorrow evening I propose setting out for Rippon. You would scarcely imagine this to be a place for invalids, but rather the resort of the gay, the young, and the healthy, assembled from all parts. "*Spectatum veniunt veniunt spectenturut ipsæ.* Billiards, raffles, cards, and dress, for the evenings dance seems to occupy the whole time.

If it had been my good fortune to have visited this place during the confinement of the above unfortunate debtors in the gaol at Knaresborough, (and of which I hope some future visitors will take the hint) I should have solicited some of my fair countrywomen to set on foot a subscription for their release, and for its success I have not the least doubt; their hearts ever sensible to compassion, are prone to tenderness upon the slightest incitement. I was almost sorry that there was no occasion: it might have produced the alterations I have before suggested.

Adieu, my dear sir; and believe me with unfeigned regard,

Yours, &c. JAS. NEILD.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 6.

IT would much facilitate the ſtudy of our National Antiquities, were accounts of coins, &c. diſcovered from time to time, in various parts of Great Britain, immediately publiſhed.

The identity of many a Station has been loſt for want of even a *ſlight* notice to aſſiſt the enquirer after Hiſtoric truth.

I am led to theſe obſervations from the circumſtance of ſome Roman Coins having been found laſt Autumn near Rowley Regis, co. Stafford. A ſilver denarius of M. Aurelius Antoninus (with the common reverſe of TR. POT. XI. COS. II.), through the kindneſs of a friend, is now in my poſſeſſion; and, as I underſtand a conſiderable quantity has been diſcovered, I hope ſome of your obliging correſpondents will give us the particulars.

Celts, and other reliques of "elder days," have alſo been lately dug up near Clayton Windmill, on the South Downs, co. Suſſex, a little to the left of the London road (through Cuckfield) to Brighton.

The advertiſement of a new edition of "*Barnabæ Itinerarium*" (ſee blue cover of your Magazine for laſt May) announces it as "a republication of a work originally printed in the 16*th century*." With due ſubmiſſion to the Editor, I ſhould preſume that this performance did not make its appearance till the 17*th century*; perhaps (if it be not a *jeu d'eſprit* of later date), about the year 1680; and the following extracts will juſtify the obſervation.

"Th' iſle of *Ree*, I little fear it,
Without wound, to win and wear it."
p. 37, ed. 1778.

This evidently refers to the tranſactions of 1627.

"Thence to *Hare*, where mazy Amwell
Mildly cuts the Southern channel;
Rivers ſtreaming, banks reſounding,
Middleton with wealth abounding." (p. 77)

The New River was not begun by Hugh Middleton till 1609.

"To th' *New-founded College* came I,
Commended to the care of many." (p. 87)

This was the Religious Eſtabliſhment of Nicholas Ferrar at Little Gedding, co. Huntingdon, in 1625 (Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. pp. 322, 364.)

The Advertiſement farther ſets forth (which is my chief reaſon for noticing it), that the work "is diſtinguiſhed by Gaiety, Wit, and Learning," and that "the Author, whoever he was, is entitled to the kindneſs of the world for the amuſement which he affords."

Gaiety, Wit, and Learning, are, indeed, powerful recommendations: but I would add, by way of counterbalance, that the groſs indelicacy of many paſſages deſerves the ſevereſt reprobation; and that "*the World*" will not make any great addition to its ſtock of good manners by contemplating the diſſolute exploits of "*drunken Barnaby*."

I am not faſtidious when I enter a ſerious proteſt againſt the book; and do not doubt of finding among Mr. Urban's readers many who will give me full credit for the motives which influence this avowal. Let us cheriſh uſeful Literature, and reward even the humbleſt publication that offers itſelf in aid of Virtue and Propriety; but never let us ſilently approve the degradation of talent (not to call it by an harſher name) which under the maſk of playful Wit would introduce vile obſcenity; for, as our Shakſpeare truly remarks,

"——— we bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permiſſive paſs,
And not the puniſhment ———"

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 17.

IF any mode of ſupporting the middle part of warehouſe floors in that effectual way as to preclude even a poſſibility of their ſhrinking under any weight, from the poſition in which they are placed when built, has been put in practice, it is poſſible ſuch mode may be within the knowledge of ſome of your correſpondents or readers; if ſo, I ſhould be glad to be made acquainted with it through the channel of your valuable Magazine.

I have long noticed that the method in common uſe is extremely defective, as all the floors in warehouſes invariably give way, the upper ones eſpecially; and I am aſtoniſhed, as that defectiveneſs is apparent to every one having any thing to do with warehouſes, that no method, at leaſt within my knowledge, has yet been diſcovered that will anſwer the end effectually; and until that be done, I can never perſuade myſelf that warehouſes are really ſtrong. All warehouſe-floors ſtand firm alongſide the walls, why not then in the middle, where they ought to ſtand the firmeſt? A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. Aug. 1803. p. 697.

Portrait of the Dutchess of Suffolk.

Pevensey Castle.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE annexed portrait of Mary Queen of France, afterwards wife of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, is from a portrait on board in the manor-house at Southwick, co. Northampton; and is sent as a companion to that of King Edward IV. in your vol. LXXIV. p. 997. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

"*Quid vetat et nosmet?*"

I send you a sketch of Pevensey castle (*fig.* 2.) flattering myself it may perhaps not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers. This antient fabric is situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. Its founder is said to be William the Conqueror. Tradition informs us, the rock on which it is built was formerly laved by the sea; and from fishes and shells of different sorts occasionally met with about the base, most probably this account is true. At present, however, the Ocean has retired to some distance; and we find from the opinion of many ingenious gentlemen,

"That lowing herds now feed, where Royal Navies rode."

This view was taken in the year 1801. Whether this stupendous building has suffered any injury since that time from bad weather, to which it is much exposed on account of its vicinity to the water, I am unable to judge. PICTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, July* 10.

IN January, p. 9, is given a beautiful antient portrait from the collection of C. B. Robinson, esq. On comparing this with an engraved portrait of Henry Lord Darnley, by Ridley, from the painting in St. James's palace, it strikes me that there is a very strong resemblance between that of Darnley, and the one your correspondent sends for elucidation; probably it may have been intended to represent the Earl of Lennox, father of that unfortunate nobleman. The dress in both portraits is nearly the same; and laying out of the picture the hat and beard in the portrait you have engraved, and allowing something for the difference of age in the parties represented, it seems to agree in every other respect with the picture of Darnley above alluded to.

Yours, &c. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Grosvenor-square, July* 1.

IN the Magazine for June, p. 555, in the Review of Dr. Moseley's second edition of his Treatise on the *Lues Bovilla*, or Cow Pox, it is justly remarked, as a matter of surprise, that none of the medical men whose characters are most pledged for the reputation of Vaccination should have come forward against this gigantic opponent: an opponent so formidable, that, unless an immediate stop be put to the effects of his arguments, supported as they are by facts, the practice of Vaccination must soon sink into oblivion; and the great names and munificent benefactions which have hitherto upheld it, will no longer avail. Such must be the consequence of the persevering attacks on Vaccination which Dr. Moseley has made against it in his various publications in 1798, 1799, 1800; before the House of Commons on the 24th of March 1802; and since that period in two express publications on the Cow Pox, which he terms the *Lues Bovilla*, in 1804, and in the present year 1805.

Does not then, Mr. Urban, the silence of Drs. Jenner, Pearson, Lettsom, Thornton, and Mr. Cline, the authors and supporters of Vaccination, amount to a confession that the Cow Pox is not what they have asserted? And will it not be considered that Dr. Moseley has rendered the publick most important service in detecting a project so fraught with evil to the *salus populi*?

Dr. Moseley has, as your Critick observes, given those gentlemen a challenge; and let me add, Mr. Urban, a fair, open challenge, in which there is neither ill-manners, nor ill-humour; and which, in spite of contest, we trust, will excite as much laughter in his opponents at whom his witty arrows are shot, as it has in the rest of the community. But still they must get the better of his objections to their doctrine; or confess that they cannot.

Dr. Moseley asserts three things, viz.

I. "That those persons who have had the Cow Pox are NOT perfectly secure from the infection of the Small Pox."

II. "That the inoculated Cow Pox is not a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated Small Pox."

III. "That all attempts to exterminate the Small Pox, by Cow Pox, are vain and impotent; because the influence of the Cow Pox is not permanent in the human frame; that the Small Pox is an atmospheric disease; and that all those who have

have had the Cow Pox will be ſubject to Small Pox contagion, when it rages epidemically."

It is believed he has proved theſe points to the ſatisfaction of the moſt enlightened part of the community; and theſe opinions are now widely circulating among the maſs of the people.

Therefore, Mr. Urban, as the inferior publications in which the Cow Pox ſubject is handled by common writers are not likely to reach the higher and learned orders, I requeſt that you will give theſe, I fear unworthy, obſervations a place in your univerſal Miſcellany.

I again admoniſh thoſe whom it moſt concerns, to read what they have pledged themſelves to; and that, unleſs Dr. Moſeley's theory and facts be demoliſhed *in toto*, Vaccination muſt end. Beſides, it cannot fail to happen but that others have had opportunities of ſeeing the inſecurity and evils of Vaccination as well as Dr. Moſeley; conſequently he cannot remain its only antagoniſt in the department of Medicine and Science; and that other authors, and other facts, will appear at the ſtandard he has erected in ſo hoſtile a manner, againſt a doctrine that has pervaded a conſiderable portion of Europe on the credit and faith of its promoters in this country. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 29.

I BEG leave to requeſt the inſertion of the celebrated Dedication of the Way of the World ſubjoined, as a model of epiſtolary compoſition, although written above a century ago.

AN ADMIRER OF LITERATURE.

"To the Right Honourable
RALPH EARL of MONTAGUE, &c.

"MY LORD,—Whether the World will arraign me of vanity or not, that I have preſumed to dedicate this Comedy to your Lordſhip, I am yet in doubt; though it may be it is ſome degree of vanity even to doubt of it. One who has at any time had the honour of your Lordſhip's converſation cannot be ſuppoſed to think meanly of that which he would prefer to your peruſal: yet it were to incur the imputation of too much ſufficiency to pretend to ſuch a merit as might abide the teſt of your Lordſhip's cenſure.

"Whatever value may be wanting to this Play while yet it is mine, will be ſufficiently made up to it when it is once become your Lordſhip's; and it is my ſecurity, that I cannot have over-rated it more by my Dedication, than your Lordſhip will dignify it by your Patronage.

"That it ſucceeded on the ſtage was almoſt beyond my expectation; for but little of it was prepared for that general taſte, which ſeems now to be predominant in the palates of our audience.

"Thoſe characters which are meant to be ridiculed in moſt of our Comedies are of Fools, ſo groſs, that, in my humble opinion, they ſhould rather diſturb than divert the well-natured and reflecting part of an audience; they are rather objects of charity than contempt, and, inſtead of moving our mirth, they ought very often to excite our compaſſion.

"This reflection induced me to deſign ſome characters which ſhould appear ridiculous, not ſo much through a natural folly, which is incorrigible, and therefore not proper for the ſtage, as through an affected wit: a wit, which at the ſame time that it is affected is alſo falſe. As there is ſome difficulty in the formation of a character of this nature, ſo there is ſome hazard, which attends the progreſs of its ſucceſs upon the ſtage: for many come to a Play ſo over-charged with criticiſm, that they very often let fly their cenſure, when, through their raſhneſs, they have miſtaken their aim.

"I muſt beg your Lordſhip's pardon for this digreſſion from the true courſe of this epiſtle; but that it may not ſeem altogether impertinent, I beg that I may plead the occaſion of it, in part of that excuſe of which I ſtand in need, for recommending this Comedy to your protection. It is only by the countenance of your Lordſhip, and the few ſo qualified, that ſuch who write with care and pains can hope to be diſtinguiſhed; for the proſtituted name of Poet promiſcuouſly levels all that bear it.

"Terence, the moſt correct writer in the world, had a Scipio and a Lelius, if not to aſſiſt him, at leaſt to ſupport him in his reputation; and, notwithſtanding his extraordinary merit, it may be, their countenance was not more than neceſſary.

"The purity of his ſtyle, the delicacy of his turns, and the juſtneſs of his diſcrimination, were all of them beauties, which the greater part of his audience were incapable of taſting. Some of the coarſeſt ſtrokes of Plautus, ſo ſeverely cenſured by Horace, were more likely to affect the multitude; ſuch who came with expectation to laugh at the laſt act of a Play, and are better entertained with two or three unſeaſonable jeſts, than with the artful ſolution of the fable.

"As Terence excelled in his performances, ſo had he great advantages to encourage his undertakings; for he built moſt on the foundations of Menander: his

his plots were generally modelled, and his characters ready drawn to his hand; he copied Menander; and Menander had no less light in the formation of his characters from the observations of Theophrastus, of whom he was a disciple; and Theophrastus, it is known, was not only the disciple, but the immediate successor of Aristotle, the first and greatest judge of Poetry. These were great models to design by; and the farther advantage which Terence possessed, towards giving his Plays the due ornaments of purity of style, and justness of manners, was not less considerable, from the freedom of conversation which was permitted him with Lelius and Scipio, two of the greatest and most polite men of his age; and, indeed, the privilege of such a conversation is the only certain means of attaining to the perfection of dialogue.

"If it has happened in any part of this Comedy, that I have gained a turn of style or expression more correct, or at least more corrigible than in those which I have formerly written, I must, with equal pride and gratitude, ascribe it to the honour of your Lordship's admitting me into your conversation, and that of a Society where every body else was so well worthy of you, in your retirement last Summer from the town; for it was immediately after that this Comedy was written. If I have failed in my performance, it is only to be regretted, where there were so many not inferior either to a Scipio or a Lelius, that there should be one wanting equal in capacity to a Terence.

"If I am not mistaken, Poetry is almost the only art which has not yet laid claim to your Lordship's patronage. Architecture and Painting, to the great honour of our country, have flourished under your influence and protection: in the mean time, Poetry, the eldest sister of all arts, and parent of most, seems to have resigned her birth-right, by having neglected to pay her duty to your Lordship; and by permitting others of a later extraction to prepossess that place in your esteem, to which none can pretend a better title. Poetry, in its nature, is sacred to the good and great; the relation between them is reciprocal, and they are ever propitious to it. It is the privilege of Poetry to address to them, and it is their prerogative alone to give it protection.

"This received maxim is a general apology for all writers who consecrate their labours to great men; but I could wish, at this time, that this address were exempted from the common pretence of all Dedications; and that, as I can distinguish your Lordship even among the most deserving, so this offering might become remarkable by some particular instance of respect, which should assure your Lordship that I am, with all due sense of your extreme worthiness and humanity,

My Lord, your Lordship's most obedient
And most obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM CONGREVE."

Mr. URBAN, *May 27.*

YOUR correspondent who signs himself "An Architect," is particularly jealous of all innovations in the science to which he has dedicated himself; and I doubt not that you will allow me to send you a few remarks on an innovation which I have observed in a recent publication. I allude to "A System of English Grammar, upon a Plan entirely new, by J. Taylor." The innovation of which I complain is, the words, "signet-comma" being substituted for the antient term "apostrophe." And the reason given by the Author is contained in this note:

"Nothing can be more improper than the term *apostrophe*, as generally applied to this mark; since in Grammar it can only denote a contraction formed by the absence of one or more letters, and if we say the Kings household, the Queens apartment, &c. what letter or letters can be supposed here to be omitted."

Though Mr. Taylor is the head-master of a considerable Academy, I think it is pretty plain by this note, and by his substitution of "signet comma," that his memory wants a little refreshing. He cannot recollect that our English word "comma" is derived from the Greek κοπτω, to cut off; for, had he known this, he never would have substituted a synonymous term of his own invention, for a word which has been very generally received by our best Lexicographers and Grammarians.

Yours, &c. CORRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June 20.*

I TAKE the liberty to observe to your correspondent, p. 407, that the passage cited by him from Clemens Alexandrinus had *not* "escaped the observation" of a most "distinguished" Investigator of the questioned text.

The learned J. A. Bengel, in his "Apparatus Criticus," has a Dissertation of twenty-eight sections, *in locum*. His xxiiid sect. treats of the *remanentia vestigia periochæ apud Græcos leges*; where, having cited Irenæus and Athenagoras, he proceeds thus to a[illegible]

the teſtimony of the author of the Excerpta.

"Non multo poſt, Clemens Alexandrinus, vel quiſquis, illas τῶν προφητικῶν πλοκῶν ad Theodoti epitomas adjecit, ſcriptor certe vetuſtiſſimus, hæc novavit,—ὁ δὲ σφραγὶς ἐφαπολουθεῖ, ἵνα ΦΥΛΑΣΣΗΤΑΙ τὸ θεῖον ἄγαλμα ἐγκεκριμένον ἐν ἀμφότεραις, ἐν παιδὶ καὶ ἐν νεῷ καὶ ἀγένειον πανταχοῦ· τὸ δὲ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΩΝ καὶ ΒΟΗΘΩΝ καὶ ΕΝΤΟΛΑΙ ἁρμόσαντα ΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΣΘΑΙ ἐφαίνετο." fol. 575. Ed. Commelin. Alludit ſcriptor ad loca Matth. xviii. 16. xxviii. 19. 20.; ſed intervenientе utique hoc 1 John v. 7 Coll. v. 3, 21."

As the paſſage is found in the ſame page in the edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, printed by Commelin at Heidelberg in 1592, and that of Heinſius at Leyden, in 1616, I wiſh to be informed if the latter is an exact *re-impreſſion* of the Commelin edition, preciſely in the ſame form.

Yours, &c. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

A TRAVELLER of conſiderable celebrity, Dr. Clarke of Jeſus College, Cambridge, has juſt publiſhed a Diſſertation on the Tomb of Alexander; to which is prefixed, oppoſite the title-page, a beautiful engraving of a head from a ſilver tetradrachm of Lyſimachus. The head is ſuppoſed by the author to be the head of Alexander; and, in the introduction, ſome pains are beſtowed to eſtabliſh this point, under the idea of its being *materially* connected with the ſubject of the Diſſertation. See Introduction, p. 9. On reading the author's argument, it is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with his honeſt or clumſy ſimplicity in the management of it; and I beg leave, under this impreſſion, to ſend you ſome obſervations. I ſhall not travel far out of his argument for them, and, knowing you are a lover of brevity, ſhall be as brief as I can. The head is ſuppoſed by the author to be the head of Alexander after he has aſſumed the title and honours of a God, calling himſelf the ſon of Jupiter Ammon. It has got the cornu Ammonis and the ſnake curl of the hair, which are ſaid to indicate divinity. It has got, too, the royal fillet or diadem; and the countenance is the ſame with that which commonly appears on the coins of Macedon, where the head is covered with the lion's ſkin, in lieu, as may be thought from the picture of Aventinus in Virgil, of the warrior's helmet. See VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 667.

——— cum dentibus albis
Indutus capiti.

For this ſimilarity the author earneſtly contends; and, together with the tokens of divinity in the horn and hair, it may ſafely be granted him, though the conceſſion gives no advantage, perhaps, to his argument.

The firſt objection which there is to the head with the lion's ſkin being the head of Alexander is this, that gold medals of Alexander have the head of Minerva upon them; and therefore it is likely that the change for this other head, a change which took place before Alexander aſſumed the title and honours of a God, was a change for ſome other deity, and certainly, at ſome period or other of his life, he was partial to Hercules. See Introduction, pp. 17, 18. "Young Hercules with the lion's ſpoils," ſays Dr. C. "a character he *often* aſſumed."

A ſecond objection is in the paſſage quoted by Eckhel from Conſtantine Porphyrogennetes, in the word τοιαύτη. The Macedonian kings, as their regal decoration, wore the ſkin of the lion's head, and conſidered it as far tranſcending every other *ſuch* decoration; doubtleſs ſo conſidering it as being of high diſtinction and deſcent. It was, ſays Conſtantine, their ταινία, their στέμμα, their ταφρύα Βασιλική. They eſteemed it ὑπὲρ πᾶσα λίθον. And then he adds, καὶ μάρτυς αὐτὸ τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ Μακεδόνος· Ἀλλ' ἔχοιδεν τοιαύτη εἰκὼν καλλωπίζουσιν. Would the writer, in ſuch a connexion with the words τὸ M. A. have ſaid τοιαύτη, in the Latin tranſlation *ejuſmodi*, had this head been Alexander's? And let me here inform the reader that, juſt before this quotation, Conſtantine writes that the kings of Macedon derive from Hercules. Doubtleſs, his appeal to the coin of Alexander was an appeal only to a ſpecimen of this peculiar regal *Macedonian* decoration, to a ſpecimen, as the word τοιαύτη ſeems to intimate, commonly to be met with. Let the reader note the word Μακεδόνος, and the place it ſtands in. See Introduction, p. 19.

A third objection is this; that, if ſuch an edict as that ſpoken of by Apuleius did ever exiſt, it is altogether confined to *pictures*, *ſtatues*, and *gems*; and,

and, to couple a leſſer ſubſidiary objection to this, if ſuch a proud delicacy as the edict aſſerts had place in the mind of Alexander, it is itſelf an argument againſt his tetradrachms having his head upon them. If the anxiety of Alexander to keep his portrait out of the hands of every artiſt but Lyſippus, Apelles, and Pyrgoteles, ſuggeſted the edict, and if his tetradrachms with his head, as Dr. Clarke ſays of Lyſimachus's, p. 16, were the pay of his ſoldiers, and if by this means alone they were in general circulation, the abſurdity of this edict muſt have ſurpaſſed every other which is recorded of him; obedience was not to be expected from any motive of fear, and ſtill leſs ſo, if the terms be conſidered in which the edict ſeems to have been expreſſed: "Præter hos tres, ſi quis *ufpiam* reperiretur alius *ſanctiſſimi* imagine regis manus admolitus, haud ſecus in eum quam in ſacrilegum vindicaturus." See Introduction, p. 21.

A fourth objection is this; that the countenance on the tetradrachm of Lyſimachus, which is oppoſite the title-page, does not *correſpond*, though Mr. Henley ſays it does, *with the* [illegible] *in the Rheſus of Euripides*, v. 8. Let the reader remark the words γοργωπον ἰδεαν, and compare the ideas they ſuggeſt with thoſe from that countenance. The words do not ſuit the portrait of the gold medal in the vignette, where the countenance has leſs beauty than here; they do not even ſuit any of the faces under the lion's ſkin in Goltzius's plates, where the beauty is ſtill leſs than on either of theſe. To ſpeak a little dogmatically on a point where all muſt determine chiefly from the view, the countenance on this tetradrachm has not the *truæ frons* which Caracalla imitated, and much leſs does it excite the idea of a man *reſtricti, gravis, vultu etiam truculentioris*, which Caracalla became in imitation of Alexander. Though I ſhould think myſelf wanting in prudence to give the importance which Dr. Clarke does to the quotation from Apuleius, yet the countenance certainly inclines to his deſcription of Alexander's *Statues*, &c. "forma viridis juventæ, gratia relicinæ frontis;" and though I ſhould think myſelf ſtill more defective in prudence even to him, with Dr. Clarke, at the importance of the MS life of Alexander found by him at Vienna, yet the countenance inclines alſo to the deſcription given there, "lætis oculis, illuſtribus malis, *ad gaudium* rubeſcentibus." The countenance certainly inclines to the feminine; though it be the head of a male, it has *ſomething of the Meduſa character*, and not in the hair only. What if the countenance vindicate Virgil from the commentators, who think that beauty and robuſt ſtrength cannot be united in the ſame perſon, who refuſing to the father the claim of beauty, deny it to the ſon; though the deſcription moſt obviouſly points to that claim, both as the firſt introduction of the ſon, and in the repetition of *pulcher* in every term but the proper names:

——— ——— ——— fatus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus.
VIRG. Æn. VII. 656, 657.

What if this countenance be the young beardleſs Grecian Hercules, who married Hebe? See Appendix, No. II. by Mr. Henley, p. 140; Introd. p. 21; Appendix, No. I. p. 114; Additional Notes, p. 98.

A fifth objection is this; that it is almoſt incredible that, on all the coins and medals which have the head with the lion's ſkin, the portrait of Alexander ſhould have been intended. From the Introduction it appears that there were medals of Philippi and other cities, of Andoleon king of Pæonia, of Ariſbas king of Epirus; and in Goltzius's Catalogue are medals of Acarnania, of Thebes, of Locri, of the iſlands of Corcyra, Cos, and Carpathus, of Galatia, of Pruſa, of Syracuſe, Meſſana, Bruttia, and Brundiſium, which have all this ſame head with the lion's ſkin. As to the likeneſs of this head on theſe different medals, I need only appeal to Dr. Clarke's own words, begging the reader at the ſame time to excuſe my offering to his notice ſuch a clumſy, though correct, teſtimony. They are the words at the end of the Catalogue from Goltzius. "If," ſays Dr. Clarke, "in ſome of theſe inſtances a ſlight difference ſhould appear in the repreſentation of the features, let it be remarked that they were the works of *different artiſts*. Yet the reſemblance is *ſo ſtriking*, that the utmoſt attention ſeems to have been paid to it. They appear all to have been taken from *one original*. In viewing the repreſentations of Alexander's portrait, it is *truly wonderful* that medals ſtruck in Aſia ſo exactly correſpond with others ſtruck in

in the moſt Weſtern colonies of Greece, that they would ſeem the reſult of the ſame coinage, if it were not for the difference of their inſcriptions, and the various ſubjects expreſſed on their reverſes." The exactneſs of the correſpondence between the medals of Sicily, Italy, Greece, and Aſia, and the Grecian or Aſiatic iſlands, may be *truly wonderful*, if they give the portrait of Alexander; for, at ſome of the places where they were ſtruck, it is probable that not even the name of Alexander was known, or, if it were, that they had little or no intereſt in fortunes like his, ſo far out of their view or reach, and particularly if the medals were ſtruck *evidently*, as Dr. Clarke aſſerts of ſome of them, *poſterior to his death*. This exactneſs of reſemblance may in this caſe be a true cauſe of wonder; but it is no ground for wonder at all, if the portrait be that of the Grecian Hercules, whoſe name and whoſe exploits were known to them all; who was the favourite hero and divinity of all; who was the glory and boaſt of Greece and all her colonies from the Eaſt to the Weſt; who was the head and father of a numerous and powerful family; who in every ſcene of his atchievements was remembered with love and veneration; who was the pattern to every Grecian warrior and adventurer; who was the pattern even to Alexander, and even a pattern to Auguſtus. See Introduction, p. 17, note b, and Additional Notes, p. 97—99.

A ſixth objection is drawn from the ſilence of Dr. Clarke concerning the Herculean club, which in Goltzius's plates is commonly to be ſeen on the reverſes of theſe ſuppoſed portraits of Alexander.

A ſeventh objection is this; that Eckhel ſays, "there does not exiſt, with the portrait of Alexander upon it, any coin or medal, of which it can with certainty be affirmed that it was ſtruck in his life-time." I give what I believe to be the real meaning of his words. His words are, "non extare certum Alexandri nummum ejus effigie inſignem, qui illius adhuc vivi ætate ſignatus ſit." Now, if this opinion be of any weight, how diſputable does the *indiſputable proof* become in No. 10 from Goltzius's Catalogue; a proof whoſe real concluſion, though not ſo expreſſed, is meant to be, that that portrait is the portrait of Alexander; a proof, alas! rather treated with ſlight in a ſubſequent ſpecimen from the ſame Catalogue. In No. 17, *two* reaſons, preciſely *two*, and ſtated formally with a *firſt* and a *ſecondly*, incline Dr. Clarke to think the head of that medal to be Alexander's; and then this proof, *though indiſputable*, is tagged to theſe two by the word *moreover*, as if it were ſcarce worthy of being called a reaſon. See Introduction, p. 20, and Additional Notes, pp. 97, 98.

An eighth objection is this; that a marble buſt was found at Tivoli near Rome, with the Greek inſcription upon it, "Αλεξανδρος Φιλιππου Μακε....." and without the "traits by which," ſays Dr. Clarke, "*hiſtorians* have characterized the portrait of Alexander." In this inſcription the two Omicrons are ſquare, thus □, and the characters are ſaid generally, by Carlo Fea, who prefers this buſt to Winkelmann's portraits, to be coeval with the time of Alexander. Nor is this poſition diſputed on any other ground (and, ſtrange to tell! it is diſputed on this ground) than by an appeal to Montfaucon's Palæographia concerning the circular Omicron, as being anterior in age to the ſquare; while in the ſame note, where this reference is made, it is allowed that the ſquare Omicron appears upon medals, "which numiſmatiſts have believed to belong to Amyntas the firſt king of Macedon," a predeceſſor of Alexander's; and while in the text Dr. Clarke thinks the moſt probable conjecture againſt the authority of the buſt to be, the application of Alexander's name to the buſt of ſome other perſon, an application which "occurs," he ſays, "*ſo frequently*, that it offers the moſt probable conjecture." But whether this *frequent* miſapplication befals Alexander's buſt only is not ſaid; perhaps it befals other buſts as well as his, which perhaps Dr. Clarke means; and perhaps it befals medals; which remark touching medals I beg leave to add to the ſeventh objection. See Introduction, pp. 19, 20.

After this long liſt of objections, a liſt, perhaps, a little too long, conſidering what I ſaid about brevity, I have now to requeſt your farther indulgence for a remark or two on the horns upon the head of Hercules, and on the ſuperſtitious uſe of Alexander's effigy in rings, bracelets, &c. If the reader, on the mention of horns on Hercules, ſhould feel ſome ſurpriſe, let him turn to the 11th page of Dr. Clarke's

Clarke's Introduction, where it is said, even of the Olympian and the Capitoline Jupiter, that their statues "were sometimes decorated with the symbols of Ammon." And in the same page let him observe further what is Dr. Clarke's idea of an African medal having on it "a bearded head with the horns of a ram." Numismatic writers have called it Jupiter Ammon himself; but Dr. C. believes it to be a son of Ammon, the Indian and Egyptian Bacchus, having as a son a title to his father's symbol. If, then, Bacchus wears his father's horns on this plea, and if on the same plea Alexander, calling himself too a son of the same Ammon, puts on horns in the pride of his divinity, and in proof of his lineage, it was natural for him to transfer the like horns to the head of the demi-god on his medals, the demi-god who was himself too a son of Jupiter, of Jupiter now known and acknowledged by Alexander as Jupiter Ammon. For propriety's sake, for adulation's and decorum's sake, the lion's skin, hitherto the covering and decoration of the head of the son of the Grecian Jupiter, must now give way to the horns of the African father of Gods and men. It is not necessary for this argument to admit Dr. C's opinion concerning Bacchus. It is sufficient for my purpose if the transfer of symbols amongst the deities of old was common; and then the putting of horns on Hercules has nothing in it peculiar or difficult; and it has still less of either, if Alexander would be a god, a god of this lineage and connexion. If he would appear with horns, his favourite son of Jupiter, his idol, the idol and pattern of himself and all his Greeks, must appear so too. And let the reader in this place call to mind that Alexander had a son called Hercules. I now come to the other topic; but, before I proceed to it, it may be necessary, in proof of the confusion and blending of the antient mythology, and in proof too of Dr. Clarke's style, a point I have here and there touched on, to quote the following passage. "The *Roman* polytheism admitted, according to Varro, not less than three hundred persons under the name of Jupiter; and in the confusion which *they* (i. e. the *Roman*, *Grecian*, &c. polytheism) blended together all the parts of antient mythology, it was not unusual to find many of them comprised under one form. The statues of the Olympian or the Capitoline *Jove* were sometimes decorated with the symbols of Ammon, of Osiris, and of Belus." See Introduction, p. 11. In proceeding to the superstitious use of Alexander's effigy in rings, bracelets, &c. I beg the reader to recollect with me that it is next to impossible to calculate the effects of superstition, to account for the shapes she assumes, to trace her ever-varying forms through the lapse of centuries. Who of the moderns can even now at this period, with so many helps from history, and with the very imagery in groupes before him, who of them can even now develope and explain the delusions and fraudulent representations of Popish superstition? The fame of Alexander; the terror of his name through all the East, the incredible rapidity of his conquest, the changes made in Asia by it, leaving an impression concerning the first author and cause of them all, almost overpowering the human mind with wonder, are of themselves nearly sufficient to account for the introduction and prevalence of that species of magic influence in his name, which are adverted to by Clemens Alexandrinus and by Chrysostom. Let me be allowed, however, to venture on an hypothesis.

Suppose Alexander had an impression that Hercules, whose head, dressed in the Lion's skin, was on his coins and medals, was a sort of prototype of himself; that, in that representation and dress, there was a peculiar connexion in some way or other between himself and Hercules; and suppose this to be an impression of Alexander's; there is then no difficulty as to one of the consequences that would arise from it. Fear, craft, and flattery, misrepresentation, and ignorance, would soon probably put into circulation the opinion that the portrait in the lion's skin was Alexander's own. Suppose this notion to have become almost general, a supposition not extremely improbable, as the portrait was in the coin dispersed over all the continent of Asia by his followers and admirers; suppose too, aided by the terror of his name and exploits, and by his pretensions to be a God, this image of him so dressed in the lion's skin should in fancy or fear be connected with those grotesque figures of the man and the lion, the woman and the lion combined in one body, which from remote antiquity throughout

out all the East were held in high veneration, and used as charms and amulets; there is then no difficulty in conceiving the last superstition that would attach itself to his name; there would then be a reason for his image being in bracelets and rings as an amulet; there would then be a ground for the custom against which Chrysostom inveighed; there would then be a reason for Augustus's changing his signet ring. In superstition he lost nothing by the change, while by it he gained the advantage of a name suited to his taste more, perhaps, than the sphinx, of which perhaps he knew neither the origin nor explanation. As a slight confirmation of this hypothesis concerning the rise and progress of a peculiar superstition, it is worthy of notice that the feast of Cornelius Macer, where Alexander's amulet was exhibited, apparently with great distinction and honour, was in the temple of Hercules. Dr. Clarke says in a note, Introduction, p. 14, though in the text I am unable to discern why he uses the language, "As this feast was in the temple of Hercules, *it is very probable*, from the account given of the Macrian family, that the *whole* ceremony was in honour of Alexander." It is a matter of fact, Dr. C.'s quotation from Trebellius Pollio records it, that Alexander was honoured *in part* of the ceremony. But Dr. C. prints in italics the words "temple of Hercules," and opens the sentence with "As," as far as appears, without a cause for either.

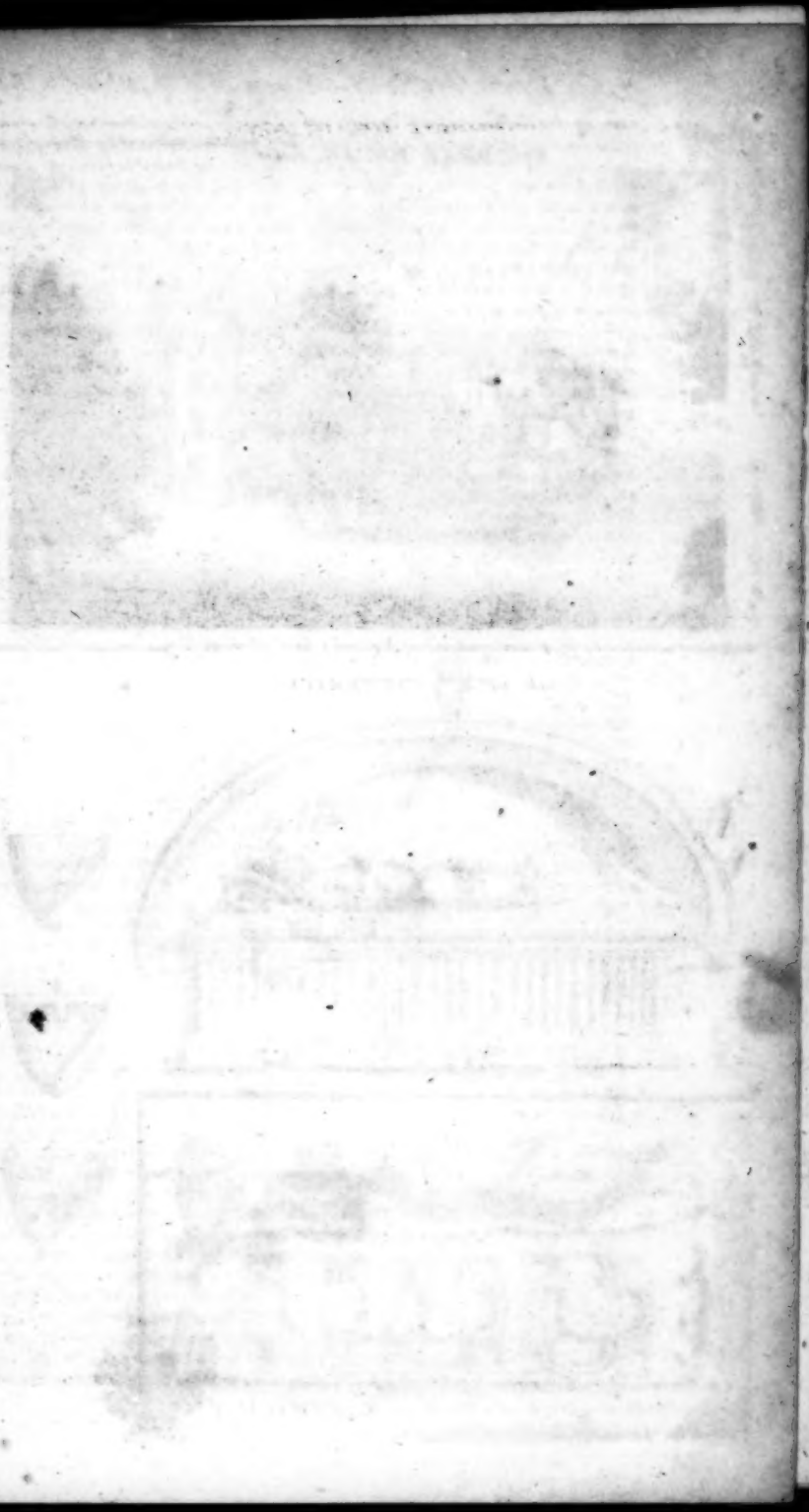
Yours, &c. HERACLIDES.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

ALWAYS willing to contribute my mite to the promotion of every branch of science, but more particularly that of Natural History, I send you the following notices of the appearance of the Swallow tribe in this district (Bradford, Yorkshire), which are correct, and entirely at Dr. Mayor's service, should you deem them worthy of insertion in your valuable Repository.

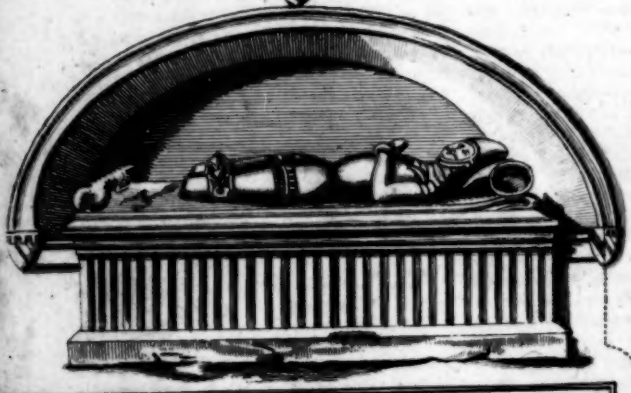
The chimney swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, made its first appearance on the 22d of April, with a *North-east* wind, overcast sky, and cool weather. On the 3d of May, the *Hirundo urbica*, or house martin, appeared; wind *North-west*, weather fine and warm. The land and black martins, *Hirundo riparia*, and *Apus*, on the 3d; fine warm weather, with a *North-west* wind.

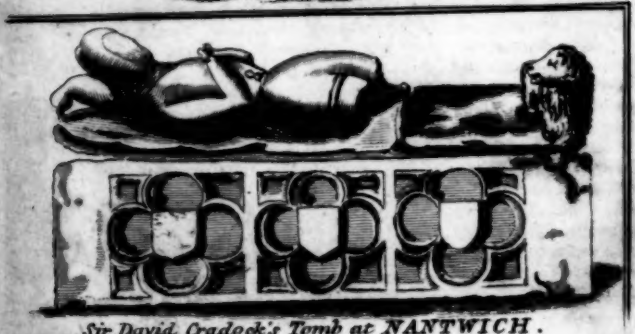
The swallows made their *first* appearance in *considerable* numbers; not having had the pleasure of seeing, as is frequently the case when there are a few warm days, one single straggler before the 22d of April: a circumstance which I think very extraordinary; but that they should re-appear with a *Northern* wind, makes it still more so. It had been in that quarter several days, and was so strong as to render it altogether impossible for such insignificant little animals to make any head against it in their *supposed* passage from Africa; of course, had they really made such an attempt, they must all have inevitably perished. But that they took up their winter quarters in this country is rendered still more probable from the weather's having been before that time very cold, and the season in every respect backward, which it is altogether impossible they should, at such an immense distance, be sensible of; on the contrary, how much more consistent is it with reason to suppose they were dosing away the winter's cold in some snug recess with the bat, till they were again brought into action by the revivifying rays of the sun, like every other part of the creation. I may ask those who are such strenuous opposers of the *partial* torpidity of, and advocates for the migration *in toto* of, the Hirundines, whether it accords with sound sense to suppose a creature possessing such a wonderful instinct capable of voluntarily committing so great an error, as to change a certain for an uncertain good? What inducement can they have to leave a *certain superabundance* of animal food, constantly to be met with all the year round on the coast of Africa, the only place assigned for their brumal retreat by the Migrationists, for a prospect of having *some* food, and even that prospect on their first arrival quite uncertain? For what purpose, then, has an all-wise Providence endowed these little creatures with an instinct which is almost equal in some instances to human reason? Was it, to *destroy* themselves by crossing a boundless ocean in search of that they never felt the want of, in a climate in every respect more congenial to their habits than ours; as, according to Mr. White, the number that returns in the spring bears no manner of proportion to that which departs in the autumn? No; let us suppose them created for a far



COWDRAY HOUSE, Sussex.

Tomb at CATTERICK.





Sir David Cradock's Tomb at NANTWICH.

far more noble purpose, that of clearing our atmosphere of the myriads of insects which would otherwise become obnoxious, not to say almost insupportable, to mankind during the heat of summer. And may we not suppose this purpose equally as well answered, by admitting the hypothesis of torpidity, without putting an animal, so ill calculated for extraordinary fatigue, to the necessity of performing, to them, so perilous a voyage twice a year? I am well aware, that those who take the other side of the question will oppose these arguments with others, to many equally as strong and conclusive: but I cannot admit they will be equally as philosophic. I shall, therefore, for the present dismiss the subject, as on a former occasion, with the idea that much yet remains to be done before we can form any just conclusion of a question which has so long claimed the attention of the Naturalist. But, would gentlemen who have opportunity be more communicative, Dr. Mayor might, perhaps, be the sooner enabled to form his opinion; which will, I hope, be founded on testimonials that will stand the test of the most rigorous scrutiny. This is the grand *desideratum*; and that it may be speedily attained is the wish of

Yours, &c. PHYSICIEN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE inclosed sketch of Cowdray House being taken in a different point of view from any you have given, if, on that account it may be considered worthy of admittance in your valuable Miscellany it will give pleasure to

Yours, &c. S.

*** In vol. LXXIV. p. 1102, for *Joghill* read *Toghill*.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE Rev. James Wilkinson, whose death is noticed in p. 98, was *many* years prebendary of Ripon, and in the commission of the peace for the North and and West Ridings of the county of York; so many, that I apprehend one of the numerals is left out by your compositor in each of the numbers of years which Mr. W. is said in your Obituary to have held those situations. He was the last surviving son and heir, and issue, of Andrew Wilkinson, esq. by Barbara his wife, eldest sister and coheir of James Jessopp (who took the surname of Darcy) Baron Darcy of Navan in Ireland, and eldest daughter and coheir of William Jessopp, of Broomhall, in the parish of Sheffield, esq. one of the justices of North Wales, and of Mary his wife, the eldest daughter and coheir of James Darcy, Baron Darcy of Navan in Ireland, by Bethia his first wife, daughter of George Pawler, of Nunmonkton, in the county of York, esq.; which last-named James Lord Darcy was the son and heir of the Hon. James Darcy, of Ledbury, near Richmond in Yorkshire, esq. younger brother of Conyers Darcy, Baron Darcy and Conyers and Earl of Holderness.

Mr. Wilkinson inherited from his mother a moiety of the mansion-house at Broomhall (where he frequently resided), and of a considerable estate in the parish of Sheffield, and an alternate right of presentation to the vicarage of Sheffield with the other coheir of Judge Jessopp.

Your Obituary refers, in the article relative to Mr. Wilkinson, to vol. LXX. p. 576. This, I presume, is an error.

CATTERICK.

I wish to correct (or at least to hint a doubt as to the accuracy of) that part of my letter, p. 212, which states that there is under an arch in the church of Catterick a monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Masham. I have since found amongst my papers a drawing of the monument, a copy of which drawing I send to you (*See Plate II.*); from which the monument seems more probably to appertain to some person who had matched with a daughter of the *Scropes of Masham*, than to a *Scrope*. The arms are without colours; and, as there are several families* whose arms are similar to one of the bearings on this tomb in point of form, I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents, acquainted with the antient state of property in the neighbourhood of Catterick, will ascertain to whom this monument belongs.

The font at Catterick is curious; but

* Argent, on a bend Gules three lozenges Or, *Walshall*. Argent, on a bend Sable three lozenges Ermine, *Angerton*. Or, on a bend Gules three lozenges vaire, *Chandelyn*. Sable, on a bend Argent three lozenges of the first, *Carrington*. Argent, on a bend Gules three lozenges of the first, *Mereys*.

I have

I have not yet been able to find the drawings of it, or the copies of other monumental inſcriptions in that church, amongſt my papers.

NANTWICH.

At Wich Malbanc, *i. e.* Nantwich, in Cheſhire, in the church (of which an engraving is given by Pennant in his Journey from Cheſter to London), is the following inſcription on the verge of the lid of a tomb on the South ſide of the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of John Maſterſon, gentleman, together with the body of Margaret his wife; which ſaid John and Margaret had . . . . . ried to Randolph Stanley, of Alderley, eſq. which John died the xth of December 1586."

The remainder of the inſcription may be found in Pennant's Journey. On the lid of the tomb are the effigies of a man and his wife in lines, and between their heads a ſhield of arms; Ermine, a chevron between three garbs, quartering two bars.

Above the laſt mentioned tomb, on a board hung up againſt the wall, is painted the following inſcription:

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Maſterſone, of Wich Malbanck, eſq. who firſt married Frances, coheyre to Sir John Done, of Utkintone, knt. by whom he had yſſue 2 ſones and 2 daughters, which all died yonge. After, he married Mary, daughter to Tho. Mainwaring, of Martyn, eſq. and had yſſue Mary, Rich. and Kathrine, that all died yonge; Thomas, Robert, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Kathrine, Frances, Bridget, Margrett, and Hellena, all now living. The ſaid Thomas died on the 16th day of February, anno D'ni 1651."

On the board are theſe arms:

Maſterſon, with quarterings:

1. Ermine, a chevron Azure, three garbs Or.
2. Argent, two bars Gules, a creſcent in the . . . . .
3. Azure, three garbs Or.
4. Azure, a wolf's head erafed Arg.
5. Argent, a ſcythe Gules.
6. Sable, three bugle horns Argent, ſtringed and garniſhed Gules.

Impaling Donne, with quarterings:

1. Azure, two bars Argent, on a bend Gules three arrows Or.
2. Vert, a croſs engrailed Ermine.
3. Argent, a bugle horn ſtringed and garniſhed Sable.
4. Argent, a lion rampant Gules.
5. Azure, ſemè of croſs croſſlets, and three eaglets diſplayed Or.
6. Sable, two bars Argent, on a canton Azure a garb Or.

And Maſterſon and the five other coats as before, impaling Mainwaring, with quarterings:

1. Argent, two bars Gules, in the feſſe point a mullet Sable.
2. Azure, three garbs Or.
3. Gules, a ſcythe Argent.
4. Sable, two lions paſſant, the firſt to the ſiniſter, the ſecond to the dexter, Argent.
5. Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns ſtringed and garniſhed Sa.
6. Sable, a lion rampant Argent.
7. Az. or Sable, three bendlets Arg.
8. Argent, a feſſe between ſix fleurs de lis Gules, three and three.
9. Argent, two bars Gules, a creſcent in the feſſe point.

On another board hung near the laſt: Maſterſon, impaling Argent, on two bars Sable three trefoils ſlipped of the firſt, 2 and 1, and in chief a greyhound in full courſe of the ſecond.

"Here beneath lyeth the body of Thomas Maiſterſon, of Wich Malbanck, eſq. who marryed Mary, daughter of Thomas Palmer, of Marſton, in the county of Stafford, gent. by whom he had yſſue two ſons and one daughter, Thomas, Richard, and Mary, all now living. The ſaid Thomas dyed on the 7th day of Aprill, anno Domini 1669."

Againſt the ſtone pulpit, on braſs inlaid, on a chief indented, three ducal coronets, quartering a bend; and . . . . . quartering the firſt coat (which is the coat of Leche), with the arms of Ulſter in an eſcutcheon. The firſt ſhield appears to be of greater antiquity than the ſecond; and an inſcription with the latter mentions that the burial place of the family of Leche is near.

Againſt the South-eaſt pillar which ſupports the tower, and oppoſite the ſtone pulpit, is a ſmall mural tablet, with the following inſcription:

"In memory of Hugh Davenport, ſecond ſon of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the two coheires of Richard Wright, of Namptwich, gent. and of Ralph Woodnoth, ſecond ſon of John Woodnoth, of Shavington, eſq. and Margaret his wife, the other coheire of the ſaid Richard; and alſo of Ralph Woodnoth, the onely child of the ſaid Ralph and Margaret; all which perſons lye interred underneath and near this monument, 8th Nov. 1655."

It

It ſeems from the pedigree of Davenport of Davenport, entered with the Heralds in 1613, that Richard Wright kept the Bell inn at Nantwich.

On the ſame pillar farther South is another ſmall tablet, with this inſcription:

"Marmor huic vicini una obdormiſcunt ſenex prouvus puerque pronepos [uterque Richardus Wilbraham]:

Ille

ex patre fuit Ranulpho, filio Ranulphi, filii ſecundi Thomæ Wilbraham de Woodhey, ar.; Vir præter pietatem quâ claruit ſapientiæ menſurâ, judicii pondere, et annorum numero, olim inſignis. Qui ex uxore ſuâ Elizabethâ filiâ Thomæ Maiſterſon, generoſi, quatuor habuit liberos (videlicet) Richardum Wilbraham, armigerum, Rogerum equitem auratum, Thomam Wilbraham generoſum, et Radulphum Wilbraham de Derford, ar. Obiit 2° die Feb. anno ſui Jeſu 1612, ætatis ſuæ 88:

Iſte

Primogenitus fuit filius Thomæ Wilbraham, ar. (filii & hæredis Richardi Wilbraham, ar. filii Richardi ſenioris, prius memorati) ex Rachaele conjuge ejuſdem Thomæ, filiâ & hærede Joſuæ Clive de Huxley, ar. ſuſceptus; puer optimæ ſpei, candidiſſimæ indolis, ingeniique præcociſſimi; qui dum proavi prægreſſi veſtigia virtutem anhelans ſequeretur, animam in curſu hoc efflans idem cœlum, idem et ſepulchrum invenit. Obiit 23° die Julii, anno ſalutis 1633, ætatis 12.

Tempore non uno vixerunt; his tamen una lux datur; atque unâ hic velati noſte quieſcunt. Dat Mors quæ Vita negavit."

Arms, Quarterly: 1. three bendlets wavy, a creſcent for difference; 2. two bars, and on a canton a wolf's head eraſed; 3. a croſs patonce between four martlets; 4. as the firſt. Creſt, a wolf's head eraſed.

Near the laſt is a monument for Roger Wilbraham, eſq. who died 1707, æt. 85; on which are theſe arms quarterly: 1. three bendlets wavy, a creſcent for difference, *Wilbraham*; 2. on a feſſe between three elephants heads eraſed three mullets, *Clive*; 3. Ermine, on a bend three creſcents; 4. as the firſt.

The above Church notes were taken in the autumn of the year 1795.

I ſend you with them alſo a drawing *(ſee plate II.)* of the much-worn and mutilated tomb of Sir David Cradoc at Nantwich, mentioned by Pennant. There are the garbs or wheat ſheaves, the arms of Cradoc, on the breaſt of the knight.

An old Correspondent.

P. S. I preſume Mr. Hutton (ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 749) is not *ſerious* in his ſtatement of the deſtruction of the monuments of the Earls of Shrewſbury in the old church at Sheffield. Probably he only ſtated what he apprehended, not what he had heard or knew from actual examination of the church.

Mr. Urban, *July* 9.

As a friend to Bees, and to the humane method of taking away the honey without deſtroying thoſe uſeful inſects, I peruſed with peculiar pleaſure the accounts given by your correſpondent, Philomeliſſus, vol. LXXIII. p. 428. vol. LXXIV. p. 729. I have only to lament that many of my neighbours, obſtinately wedded to the old ſyſtem, are little diſpoſed to give credit to his ſtatements, alledging, that the papers alluded to have merely a *fictitious* ſignature. So far I muſt agree with thoſe gentlemen, that facts ſo highly important to the publick were beſt authenticated by a *real* name, and even ſupported by collateral teſtimonies, as required by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. And, that being done, I moſt ſincerely wiſh your correſpondent the premium which he promiſes to receive with ſo much "gratitude and ſelf-complacency," from that or any other ſimilar Society. This method is very ſimple, and its real merits eaſily aſcertained in the courſe of a ſingle Summer. Its principle differs from that of Mr. Wildman in one circumſtance only; and here I own myſelf unable to reconcile them with one another. Philomeliſſus ſtates that, having placed a large *Imp*, or *Lift*, under a common hive, he, after it ſeemed full of combs, took away the *lower* hive, ſubſtituting an empty one in its room; and "that he never found the Bees breed in this hive, that proceſs taking place *ſolely* in the upper ſtory." Now Mr. Wildman poſitively aſſures us, and quotes the Count de la Bourdonnoye as agreeing with him (Wildman on Bees, 8vo edition, p. 188.),

"That while the Bees are filling the lower half of the hive, the eggs, laid in the upper half, become Bees; and as the Queen depoſits her eggs as *near* the entrance as can be done with ſafety to her young, ſhe *never* lays any in the *upper* half after it has become the upper half; but as faſt as the Bees are perfected there the cells are filled with honey."

And I find this confirmed by my own experience,

experience, having removed several hives, always *upper* ones, without ever finding more than a very few maggots in the cells. A solution of this seeming paradox would, I am sure, highly gratify many others as well as myself. The greatest difficulty in adopting either plan appears to arise from the want of that cool courage, which is so requisite on such occasions, and which Mr. Wildman emphatically styles his "Instruments of witchcraft." Of this I had a woeful proof in my own Apiary the very last Summer. A barrel of Bees which had stood unmoved, and without swarming, two years, had another barrel under it, in the Spring; and, at noon of a hot day in July, the *upper* one was taken away, so heavily laden that my gardener staggered under the weight, and, the Bees flying around him in great numbers, laid it down at a few yards distance till the close of evening should recall the Bees to the other hive. But in that time these busy insects, whom we supposed fluttering in useless lamentation and disappointment, had made such good use of their time as to have carried off the greatest part of the honey. It then occurred to me to try Dr. Warden's method of suffocating the Bees *pro tempore*; and I accordingly placed the upper-hive, as soon as moved, upon an empty one, slightly impregnated with the fumes of sulphur, wrapped a cloth close round the joinings, and gently rapped the hive till I heard the Bees falling down like hail-stones. The hive was then carried away with not more than half a dozen bees remaining in it, which soon revived, and, as well as the other suffocated ones, joined their companions in the other hive. A Montgomeryshire friend always uses the dried agaric of the Oak for this purpose, as answering quite as well as Mr. Thorley's narcotic fume. Fidelis is undoubtedly wrong in supposing the honey carried on the thighs of Bees (Magazine for April 1804), as Philomelissus justly observes: but the latter is no less mistaken in describing the *wax* as conveyed in that manner. A fresh colony seldom carry for several days after settling, yet will in the first two hours have built a comb 12 inches deep, and capable of holding above 8000 Bees. Both Mr. J. Hunter and Mr. Wildman have clearly ascertained that the wax is produced by an animal secretion within the body, and moulded between the scales of the belly into thin-plates, or laminæ, which are often seen scattered on the floor. Mr. Hubert (in Linnæan Transactions, vol. VI.) has proved by a curious series of experiments that honey is absolutely necessary for this process, as Bees confined under a bell-glass with *farina* only, formed not an atom of wax in several days, but, on the introduction of honey formed cells immediately; and in great abundance. The origin of the propolis for filling the chinks, &c. is by no means clearly explained, though generally ascribed, from its resinous nature, to be gathered from the Fir tribe. Both this, and the brown matter used for sealing the maggots in the cells, are most probably produced by varying the proportions of wax and farina. With many apologies for the length of this, I remain yours, &c.

APIATOR SALOPIENSIS.

To the good Sense of the Members of the Church of England.

The humble Petition of the HASSOCS Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are of very remote antiquity, and belong to a numerous class dispersed over every part of the Christian world. Your Petitioners humbly conceive they were placed in their present situations (the several churches and chapels of the United Kingdom) to assist the Members of the Church of England at the time of offering up their prayers and praises to the Throne of Grace. And, although your Petitioners or their ancestors have not the honour to be mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer, yet your Petitioners think it is strongly implied that they should be made use of; for, a reference to the book just mentioned will shew that the people are required to kneel during divers parts of the service, particularly at the Confession it is said "all kneeling;" the Absolution, "the people still kneeling;" the Lord's Prayer, "the people also kneeling; and after the Apostle's Creed, "all devoutly kneeling." Now, your Petitioners, trusting it never could be intended by the framers of the Liturgy of the aforesaid Church, to recommend or require the people to kneel on the *flooring* of their pews, apprehend it must clearly and satisfactorily appear that your Petitioners' ancestors were introduced for the express purpose of kneeling upon.

And

And your Petitioners, with all due ſubmiſſion, beg leave to declare that they continue to occupy the ſtations in the pews of the ſeveral churches and chapels in the ſame manner as their anceſtors were wont to do, but that, to the great grief of your Petitioners, they are now very rarely made uſe of for the purpoſe above mentioned, but are too frequently trodden under foot, and this is the more to be lamented by your Petitioners, as it occaſions them to be ſeverely beaten almoſt every week by the ſexton.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly requeſt their caſe may be taken into immediate conſideration, in order that they may be relieved from the cruelties and indignities under which they labour, and reſtored to their juſt rights and privileges. And your Petitioners will ever, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 7.

DR. H. W. TYTLER, the tranſlator of the Works of Callimachus, of the Pædotrophia of St. Marthe, author of the Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope, of various pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in other periodical publications, has, after an occaſional labour of eleven years, four of which have been almoſt entirely ſpent in it, juſt completed a tranſlation of the Seventeen Books of the Punics of Silius Italicus into Engliſh Rhyme; with a preface, in which the merits of Silius as a Poet are amply and accurately diſcuſſed; with a Commentary, digeſted in alphabetical order, explaining difficult paſſages both hiſtorical and mythological, containing an account of all the perſons and places mentioned in the Poem, with exact etymologies of the antient names; and both the antient and modern names of towns, countries, mountains and rivers. To which is added, a copious Index to the whole work; and it is to be hoped that the learned and ingenious Author of this valuable, extenſive, and for North Britain, moſt uncommon work, will ſoon receive encouragement ſufficient to enable him to give his labours to the publick. Only two tranſlations of antient heroic poems in rhyme have ever before appeared from Scotland; namely, the Tranſlations of Virgil by Gawin Douglas, Biſhop of Dunkeld, and by the Earl of Lauderdale; neither of which are illuſtrated with comments. The preſent is the moſt extenſive work of its kind that has been executed in Great Britain ſince Pope's Homer.

Beſides being an excellent Poet, Silius was likewiſe a nobleman of the firſt rank.—In the expreſſive language of Pliny, "*Salutabatur, colebatur*"—

Yours, &c. SCOTUS.

TOUR TO THE LAKES OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

(*Continued from p.* 611.)

SHEFFIELD, as a ware town, is famous for its cutlery. Its narrow ſtreets ſeem wholly deſtitute of cleanlineſs and comfort. The notoriety, however, of its manufacture in the production of ſwords and knives is of no modern date, for the ſuperiority of a Sheffield *whittle* is regiſtered in the Tales of Chaucer. In the evening we hurried forward through a dirty village, properly enough called *Black* Barnſley, to Wakefield. The latter is a clean and handſome town, watered by the navigable river Calder. Its manufacture is the Yorkſhire broad-cloth. The remains of a chapel, "now with time grown grey," erected by King Edward IV. to his father's memory, are ſeen on a ſtone bridge at the entrance of the town. On the rainy morning of the 16th, we reached Leeds by an early hour. Here are, a broad high ſtreet, two or three handſome churches, and ſome tolerably neat houſes in the ſuburbs, all of deep red brick. A ſpacious Cloth Hall, or Exhange, was built in 1714, for the ſale of that truly valuable manufacture. It is ſtill, however, as Mr. Gray deſcribed it 80 years ago, the *ugly, dirty, ſmoky* town.

Having breakfaſted, we walked three miles to the ruin of Kirkſtall Abbey*. The path is comfortably paved with flag-ſtones, a proviſion very creditable to the taſte of Leeds. Mr. Gray's vivid and beautiful picture of this fine antique conveys, what I doubt not, *was* a correct reſemblance: but, alas! the ſpell is diſſolved; the harmony of aſſociation is deſtroyed; the valley is no longer "*a delicious quiet.*" The fine river *Aire*, it could ſcarcely be expected, ſhould be allowed to flow to unprofitable beauty, in an age and country characterized by a cold and phlegmatic devotion to the

* See views of this famous old abbey in vol. LX. p. 103, and vol. LXXIII. p. 1197. EDIT.

genius

genius of commercial speculation! Accordingly, it is taught to turn the wheel of an immense flaring mill, within half a hundred yards of the abbey!

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames!"

The church yet retains enough of its former symmetry to lead to a discovery of its form, which is that of a cross, with long side aisles. When visited by the Poet, the whole of it, excepting only the roof, was entire. Within the last 30 years the fine pillar which supported the North tower, with great part of its arch-work, is crumbled into decay; one adjoining it has shared a similar fate; and its wintry winds, the stones fall in numbers from the skeleton which remains. The Eastern window, of which only the frame remains, must have been immensely large. The chancel and aisles are overgrown with grass, and the walls tastefully fringed with ivy. There was formerly a public path through the nave; but the few fragments of precious fretwork were so soon pillaged or destroyed by the mercileſs vulgar, that the right of path was retracted, and the ruin committed to the care of Truſtees, agents for its owner, the Earl of Cardigan. In this path, while a thoroughfare, were seen *monſtrous prodigies*. The moſt curious relation was that of a peaſant, who ſcampered from a long retinue of mourners, ſhrouded in white, and marching in ſlow funeral proceſſion, at the dead hour of midnight. The adjacent buildings, of which it is not eaſy to trace the hiſtory, are ſome more perfect than others; theſe, I imagine, conſiſted of refectories, chapels, dormitories, and penitentiary cells, although ſcattered in a manner ſo ſtraggling and unconnected as to cover ſeveral acres of ground. They are, however, thickly encompaſſed by trees and ſhrubs, which have ſtruck a deep root into the floors and crevices, and ſpread their rich branches in many an intricate *plexus* over the ruins. The cemetery, ſurrounded formerly by cloiſters, is a large plot of ground, now cultivated as a garden. In digging for this purpoſe ſeveral human bones were diſcovered, with remnants of monumental urns, graven with monkiſh Heraldry and Saxon characters. This beautiful ruin, of which by much the beſt view is obtained from a corn-field oppoſite to the great Eaſt window, is remarkable rather for its uncommon and elegant lightneſs of ſtructure than any external appendage or ornament. Its ſtyle is a medley of Engliſh and Saxon, having been built towards the cloſe of the reign of Stephen. After ſpending ſome hours in the examination of this *bonne touche* of antiquity, we proceeded from Leeds to Harrowgate, and thence to Rippon.

Harrowgate is only known for its chalybeate waters, and the faſhion of the invalids who drink them. In our road we paſſed Harewood, a ſmall neat village, near which are the handſome houſe and grounds of Lord Harewood.

Rippon is a very neat borough town. Its ſpacious market-place was ornamented with an obelisk by the late Mr. Aiſlabie, who, as we learn from the ſuperſcription, repreſented it 60 years in Parliament. Its collegiate church is a venerable pile of Gothic. Looking through the monuments, as was not unfrequently our cuſtom, we ſaw the crypt, or confeſſional, a ſmall ſubterranean vault, which lies between two narrow paſſages, one communicating with the choir, and the other with the church; the former deſigned for the prieſt, and the latter for the penitent. The walk which divides the penitentiary cell from the ſeat which the prieſt occupied, has an opening in it about a foot ſquare, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, of which vulgar tradition ſays, that if the lady was too large to paſs the aperture, abſolution was denied her, and ſhe was immediately pronounced unchaſte. *Credat Judæus!* The ſtones on which the unfortunate knelt to convey her ſighs and whiſpers to the prieſt's ear, are literally worn by the repetition of this ſuperſtitious craft. "Theſe things are better ordered in France," where I have more than once been an unobſerved ſpectator of the whole ceremony. We were next conducted to the crowded receptacle for thoſe ſacred relicks, which, looſened from the bonds of burial, have gradually riſen from the bowels of the earth to the ſurface of the greenſward. Some curious varieties of the form of crania might be ſelected from this immenſe heap, in aid of the lucubrations of Lavater. The ſexton pauſed to moralize on the head of an old friend and fellow-labourer in the church; and from his ſoliloquy we gleaned ſome account of a fine baſs voice, that was wont to ſhake the choir with its tones! Alas! poor Yorick!

The

The gardens of Studley and Hackfall are the two great objects of curioſity and admiration at Rippon; both formerly the property of Mr. Aiſlabie: On the morning of the 17th (a moſt heavenly morning) we roſe early to viſit Studley, diſtant a pleaſant walk of three miles from the town. The character of the ſurrounding country would have led us to moderate our expectations, had they been raiſed by any other authority than that of univerſal opinion. The houſe and park are neither worthy of particular notice. The latter is well wooded and ſtocked, and with the pleaſure-ground meaſures 1400 acres. The gardens are moſt taſtefully deſigned, as might be naturally expected under the late proprietor, who was allowed to be one of the beſt gentlemen gardeners of his time. His days were uniformly ſpent in this employment; and his pride in his art would never allow him to receive the hints of Kent, Capability Brown, and his other famous contemporaries, who, it is ſaid, repeatedly viſited Studley, with offers of aſſiſtance, which he invariably declined. The character of Studley is *Art*; and it is therefore fortunate that Nature has ſupplied the Artiſt with ſo copious a collection of materials to work upon. A chaſte amœnity of ſtyle appears to have been every where encouraged, while the natural aſperities of the landſcape are checked and ſoftened. The wood of Studley is generally very fine, much of it old, particularly an immenſe oak, of which the gardener obſerves, that it is going back, or is (as the French would more neatly term it) *ſur ſon retour*. The walks, ſtrewed with moſs and overhung with trees, are led in fanciful directions, ſometimes opening upon a fine wood-crowned hill, and at others bounded by a clear and limpid pool, ſcattered with iſlands, and confined by the ſymmetrical juttings of the lawn. At every broken point of wood is an object, ſuch as a Pantheon Rotunda, a conſecrated Temple, or a tutelar Deity. The vallies are ſprinkled with copies of the *pieces choiſis* of antiquity; "The Hercules and Antæus;" "The dying Gladiator;" "The Diſcobolus," &c. There is a banqueting houſe in the gardens, where the family were wont to regale in feſtive parties. It is rather taſtefully fitted up in the Aſiatic ſtyle, and commands an excellent proſpect of the grounds. But, by much the fineſt thing is the view of an old Abbey in ruins, which the walk is contrived ſo happily to elude, as by ſuddenly opening the door of an artificial grot, to produce a *coup d'œil* the moſt impoſing I ever witneſſed. At our feet lay a green valley, ſkirted on the one hand by a large rock, and on the other by woodland, and prettily interſected by a rivulet which ſometimes ſwells to inundation. The viſta thus formed is terminated by the Abbey-walls; and perhaps, if the ivy mantle had been thrown in richer luxuriance over the time-ſhook tower, the appeal might have been ſomewhat more forcible to the Genius of Antiquity.

Fountains Abbey was built in the 12th century by Thurſton Archbiſhop of York, and is ſaid to have been the work of 40 long years—

"Tantæ molis erat:

It was purchaſed by Mr. Aiſlabie of a gentleman whoſe *admirable* taſte induced him to threaten its demolition. Dates and inſcriptions are yet diſtinctly legible in ſeveral parts of the building. The church is very large, and ſome of its immenſe arches remain entire. The graſs-grown cemetery is unroofed, and ſtrewed with the tombs of ſeveral Fathers and Monks, on which the Norman characters are yet diſcernible. The cloiſters, ſupported by 21 noble pillars, remain nearly perfect, and, in point of beauty, nothing inferior to thoſe of Weſtminſter or Chriſtchurch. Over theſe we recognize the dormitory, now a wilderneſs of ſhrubs. The handſome refectory and kitchens are in excellent preſervation. Very conſiderable land eſtates are exiſting in the title of the Abbey; and ſtories are yet told of the artifices practiſed by the Monks to induce credulous perſons to bequeath their eſtates to them. Grandeur is, perhaps, here, rather the leading feature, than elegance of ſtructure. It is, however, an exquiſite *morceau*. The cornices are curiouſly ornamented with hieroglyphic figures. The name of the Founder is diſcoverable by a low device over the Weſt window, viz. a *Thruſh* perched upon a *Ton*. The ſite of this noble ruin is infinitely more favourable to effect than that of Kirſtall. Indeed, if it be deſirable that we ſhould trace, on every ſide of grandeur fallen into decay, marks of civilization bordering even on refinement (a queſtion which might admit of ſome variety

riety of opinion), nothing can be more propitious than the diſtinction it enjoys. Conſecrated by the protection of Mr. Aiſlabie, as a part of the Studley eſtate, its ſolemn relicks are ſecured from the violation of vulgar hands!

(*To be continued.*)

Biographical Memoir of Archdeacon BLACKBURNE, *concluded from p.* 629.

"IT is ſtated that the Archdeacon had made collections for a Life of Luther, after the manner of that of Eraſmus by Dr. Jortin: but from this undertaking he was diverted, in conſequence of his aſſuming the taſk of compiling the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Eſq. Without any diſreſpect to the memory of that gentleman, we muſt be allowed to teſtify our ſincere regret for this diſappointment. A very extenſive and minute acquaintance with modern eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a high veneration for his ſubject, and a congenial turn of mind, eminently qualified Mr. Blackburne to be the biographer of the intrepid Reformer.

"At this point the Archdeacon's *own* memoir ſtops, and his ſon aſſumes the biographical office.

"Another ſeceſſion from the church within the Archdeacon's family connexions is now to be related:

'The ſeparation from the Church of England of his ſon-in-law Dr. Diſney (1782), for whom to the moment of his death he entertained and expreſſed the warmeſt cordiality of friendſhip, was an event to his mind peculiarly affecting. That ſeceſſion, it is true, was the natural and honourable conſequence of a ſettled conviction (for which the worthy ſeceder, with a truly Chriſtian candour, ſoon after delivered his reaſons to the publick), that he could no longer conſcientiouſly miniſter in the form of worſhip preſcribed by the Church of England. Mr. Blackburne too had his objections to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church; but he was far from going the length of diſſent which his friend Mr. Lindſey had avowed in the year 1774, and which Dr. Diſney now came forward to profeſs. On a ſubject ſo delicate, and on an occaſion of ſuch ſerious difference with a perſon moſt eminently beloved and honoured by him, we might have been at a loſs for language ſufficiently proper and correct to expreſs the feelings of Mr. B. had he not himſelf at the time committed to paper his motives for ſo differing, with the deſign of immediate publication; a deſign ſuſpended indeed during his life from conſiderations of tenderneſs and affection, and which is now only executed in compliance with one of his lateſt requeſts before his death. The fact was, that, in ſtrict agreement with his early reſolution not to intermeddle with the Trinitarian controverſy, Mr. B. had never been forward to introduce his own ſpeculations on that topic to the publick, or even among his private friends. But, conſcious that the world had been civil enough to impute to him and his principles the ſtep which Mr. Lindſey had taken ſome years before, and now, on the deceſſion of another near and dear relative, making no doubt but the ſame world would add the ſtep then taken by him to the ſame account, Mr. B. did not chuſe to lie under this redoubled imputation; and, with a view therefore to exculpate himſelf, drew up the ſhort paper referred to, under the title of *An Anſwer to the Queſtion, Why are you not a Socinian?*'

"The worthy Archdeacon died in the ſummer of 1787, in the 83d year of his age; contentedly cloſing, as the editor informs us, the long ſcene of a ſtudious, regular, and religious life, with the ſentiment of the amiable Eraſmus and the benevolent Jortin, "I have had enough of every thing in this world."

"As Mr. Blackburne was the moſt powerful and zealous among the champions of modern reformation who continued within the pale of the Church, we conſider it to be due to our readers to give them a farther inſight into his character and ſentiments, as they are repreſented by his ſon:

'He was far indeed from thinking other Chriſtian ſocieties of the Reformed faith free from defects and blemiſhes in their reſpective eſtabliſhments. But it was for the *true* reputation and honour of the Church of England that he felt more particular concern. The compliments ſo often paid to her *purity* and *perfection* might naturally enough proceed from the flatterers of her vanity, or the expectants of her favour. Too honeſt for the one character, and too independent for the other, he, like a real friend, inſtead of encouraging her to acquieſce in the panegyric of Moſheim, ſhewed her the way to atchieve it, and to become in *fact* as well as in *title* the *leader and chief of all the Reformed Churches.*'

'When he was called upon to be more explicit in his demands as a Reformer, he declared the diſtinct object of his wiſhes to be "an eccleſiaſtical conſtitution calculated to comprehend all that

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hold the fixed and fundamental principles and points of faith, in which all ſerious and ſincere Proteſtants of every denomination are unanimouſly agreed, and to exclude thoſe only that hold the peculiar tenets that ESSENTIALLY diſtinguiſh all true Proteſtantiſm from Popery;" and that to the eſtabliſhment of *this* eccleſiaſtical conſtitution the author of *The Confeſſional* never would be an enemy.

'Indeed he very early diſcovered the whole ſcope of his views and wiſhes when he deſired to ſee his favourite definition from Biſhop Kennett verified, that the Church of England might be A SCRIPTURAL INSTITUTION ON A LEGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

'Nor yet did he ſuffer this zeal and theſe labours in the cauſe of eccleſiaſtical reformation to intrench on the performance of his public offices as archdeacon and rector; but, regularly devoting a great and juſt portion of his extraordinary vigour of mind to the call of thoſe duties, he thus ſpent near half a century of his life as the faithful friend and indefatigable ſervant of the Church of England, in every good purpoſe of Chriſtian edification.

As rector of the pariſh of Richmond, during the firſt twenty years of his incumbency, he compoſed an original ſermon every week for the inſtruction of his flock; nor ever failed afterwards, when a freſh occaſion gave him the advantage, to introduce new variety and intereſt into his addreſſes from the pulpit. Added to all this, his perſon was commanding and venerable, his manner firm, animated, and ſincere, his voice clear and penetrating, and all his tones, like himſelf, natural and unaffected. Gifted with theſe powers, ſpeaking as he felt, and preaching what from his heart he believed, it is no wonder that his eloquence arreſted, as his reaſoning convinced all who heard him.

'In the diſcharge of his duties as archdeacon of Cleveland, to which for fifteen of the laſt years of his life the ſimilar labour of viſiting annually the three Yorkſhire deaneries in the archdeaconry of Richmond was ſuperadded, he never once neglected in either capacity to direct the attention of his reverend brethren to the important ends of their calling as miniſters of the Goſpel of Chriſt.'—

'What lent ſingular weight and authority to his ſolemn admonitions to his pariſhioners, as well as to his brethren in the miniſtry, was the cloſe and even rigid adherence in his own conduct to the great principles of duty which he had occaſion to enforce on the minds of thoſe whom he addreſſed. Uninfected with avarice or with ambition, "that laſt diſeaſe of ſerious minds," regulating his private life by the ſtrict maxims of Goſpel morality, being the reſident miniſter of one pariſh, and performing perſonally all the duties of his public ſtation, he was raiſed above "that main hindrance of a miniſter's exerciſing his functions with effect, to preach what he does not practiſe." There were therefore few articles of obligation that it might be neceſſary to inculcate on his pariſh or on his clergy, which either timidity or ſhame could reſtrain him from purſuing in the plaineſt language, and with the utmoſt freedom and honeſty of exhortation.

'With a profeſſional character thus reſpectable and reſpected for talent, uprightneſs, and ſedulity, as a miniſter and dignitary of the Church of England, Mr. Blackburne was ſingularly intitled to ſtand forward as an eccleſiaſtical reformer; and of his high and, in theſe times, perhaps unequalled fame in that honourable, however obnoxious undertaking, his perſonal independence, built on the groundwork of a retired, temperate, and frugal life, was the baſis and ornament. At an early period of his labours as a writer, he had ſettled it with himſelf never to ſubſcribe the XXXIX Articles again for any advancement in the Church. Impregnable, therefore, to the common influences of hope and fear, he was enabled to "ſteer right onward" in the proſecution of his "noble taſk."

'The refuſal indeed of the conſiderable preferment alluded to in the Memoirs, in the firſt inſtance, and not long after that the circumſtance of a living obtained for a friend, by his intereſt, of twice the value of his own other preferments, and tenable along with them, are not the only facts which may be produced in proof how dearly he prized his integrity. The clear amount of all that he poſſeſſed as a beneficed clergyman never much exceeded the ſum of an hundred and fifty pounds a year; twenty pounds of which, the profits of his prebend, were annually ſet apart for the increaſe of his library.

'What other and weightier conſiderations determined Mr. Blackburne to "continue to miniſter in the Church while he diſapproved many things in her doctrine and diſcipline," he has ſtated for himſelf in a very explicit and ſatisfactory manner, on an occaſion which ſeemed to him to demand the avowal of his motives for ſuch continuance. The mere pittance of income which he enjoyed under the national eſtabliſhment, it was barely poſſible for an illiberal mind to allege as ſufficiently accounting for his conduct in that reſpect. It will not hereafter be in the power of any adverſary of Archdeacon Blackburne's ſentiments as a reformer to miſtake

miſtake or miſrepreſent his principles on this point, when the following facts are laid before the publick.

'*The Confeſſional* was firſt publiſhed early in the year 1766, and it was not long before the ſecret of the author's name tranſpired. In the courſe of that year, Dr. Chandler, miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation in the Old Jewry, London, died; and ſeveral of the principal members of that ſociety, being perſuaded that the author of *The Confeſſional* was inclined to quit the Church, and join the Diſſenters, conveyed by a confidential perſon to Mr. Blackburne their wiſh to be informed "how far his inclinations went that way, and whether he would accept the ſituation of their miniſter, then vacant." To this enquiry, and the propoſal connected with it, Mr. B. tranſmitted his anſwer through the ſame channel. We ſhould have great pleaſure in giving ſo important a document to the reader at full length, but it has hitherto eluded every ſearch which has been made to diſcover it. Briefly, however, we can ſtate thus much, that a direct negative was returned by Mr. B. to the application; and, as appears from the reply, the reaſons for "his negative carried their own conviction along with them, and were very ſatisfactory to thoſe who ſet the enquiry a-foot."

'Thus then the offer of a ſtation of the firſt eminence and celebrity amongſt the Nonconformiſts, with a revenue of at leaſt four hundred pounds a-year, was rejected by a man, who at all times held out the right hand of fellowſhip to a Proteſtant Diſſenter, and who in the ſituation propoſed would certainly have been relieved from ſome grievances in the exerciſe of his Chriſtian liberty which the national Eſtabliſhment impoſed upon him. And ſuch then was the pure and diſintereſted attachment of Archdeacon Blackburne to the Church of England, ſuch his affectionate and peculiar zeal for her beſt intereſt, and ſuch his claim to be ranked with the moſt faithful of her ſervants, if ſhe be deſirous to become more and more, what ſhe affects to be thought, a Goſpel Inſtitution eſtabliſhed by law for the edification of a Chriſtian people.'

"We have already hinted that, between the preſent time and a conſiderable proportion of that which witneſſed the labours of the Archdeacon, it is impoſſible not to perceive a moſt manifeſt difference. In the theological hemiſphere, the agitations which marked the paſt age have ſubſided, and a perfect calm prevails; enquiry is at reſt; conſcience pours out no complaints; creeds and articles no longer perplex the candidate; and he does not feel them to be obſtructions in his purſuit of thoſe diſtinctions and emoluments which the eſtabliſhment holds out to worth, to learning, to ambition, and to intereſt. It is a curious as well as a delicate enquiry which would account for this change. Is it that our ſpirit is more humble, our minds more free from bias, or our apprehenſions more clear? are we ſtrangers to the doubts and difficulties which preſſed on the minds of our forefathers? or is our acquieſcence the reſult of a weakened principle of conſcience, and of a temper of mind that is more worldly? does it argue the prevalence of a covert ſcepticiſm, or is it the effect of an unbelieving turn, of which the parties themſelves are ſcarcely conſcious?—Theſe conſiderations we ſhall leave to the contemplation of the inquiſitive and the ſpeculative: they are momentous; for they involve matters which deeply affect ſociety." *Monthly Review.*

Mr. URBAN, *Seymour-court, July* 19.

THE following remarks, written from a ſentiment of juſtice, will, I truſt, be inſerted by you from the ſame motive; they are in reply to a letter in p. 520, ſigned "Æacus;" who has, indeed, moſt unworthily treated my friend and neighbour, Mr. John Hollis, of High Wycombe, although that gentleman wiſhed to drop the conteſt, and aſſured him he ſhould take no farther notice of his writings.

With a kind of pertinacity that would incline one to believe this writer of the other ſex, if there was any correſpondent ſoftneſs in his manners, he ſeems determined to have the laſt word; but this laſt word in fact is no more than the echo of the firſt. Why did Mr. J. H. *diſhonour his anceſtors* is the "cuckoo tone" that Æacus ſtill harps upon?" But it will not ſo eaſily be conceded to this writer that Mr. Hollis has in reality diſhonoured his anceſtors; much leſs will it be granted, if ſuch an effect ſhould really reſult from his letter, that it was the intention of the writer ſo to do. Æacus, indeed, pretends to diſcover the moſt hidden thoughts and ſecret motives of his adverſary, as if the mind of Mr. Hollis was actually detached from the body, and ſtood before him for judgment in his court of Stygian judicature; but Æacus, whatever name he may pleaſe to aſſume, is in reality an inhabitant

inhabitant of the Earth, and will not be allowed, I truſt, in your Magazine, the powers and prerogatives that may be ſuppoſed to belong to his ghoſtly tribunal. Let us enquire then, as an Engliſh jury would, into the real merits of this caſe.

Soon after the demiſe of Mr. Brand Hollis, my neighbour Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, publiſhed in your Repertory ſome remarks, which went to ſhew that his relation, Mr. Thomas Hollis, left a very conſiderable property, which, for particular reaſons there given, ought *not* to have been alienated from the family, to a ſtranger in blood, a Mr. Brand, afterwards Brand Hollis, in whoſe principles and character he was groſsly miſtaken, and who applied the bequeſt to purpoſes diametrically oppoſite to the intentions of the donor. Now, ſir, it is evident from theſe circumſtances given by Mr. H—, that in ſuch a tranſaction there muſt have been ſome injuſtice committed: it is in vain in Æacus to deny it; and on whom could it fall but upon Mr. J. H. the heir at law?—but, ſir, the aggravation of this wrong conſiſted in the violence done to the intentions of the teſtator. Had the benevolent purpoſes been effected for which Thomas Hollis ſnapped aſunder all the ties of conſanguinity, and totally overlooked the equitable conſiderations mentioned by Mr. John Hollis, that gentleman would have been perfectly ſatisfied: he would not have repined that ſo good a patriot as Thomas Hollis preferred the intereſts of his country and of his ſpecies to thoſe of his family; and confident I am that his private wrongs would not have preſſed with a feather's weight upon his mind, if a great public advantage, ſuch as that which Thomas Hollis had no doubt in contemplation, had been the reſult.

In this light I well know Mr. John Hollis always conſidered the conduct of his kinſman Thomas; and in proof of it I ſhall advance that part of his firſt letter where he ſays that, notwithſtanding the injury he has ſuffered, he "ſincerely honours his memory." Now, ſir, permit me to aſk whether, upon a fair and candid review of a character where much more is found to commend than to condemn, and that too by the injured party himſelf, it can properly be ſaid that any real diſhonour is likely to reſult?

Æacus, indeed, is not a little alarmed leſt ſome diſcredit ſhould *not* fall upon the Houſe of Hollis, and takes all the pains imaginable to direct the attention of the publick to that circumſtance: his conduct does not ariſe from any *tender regard* for Mr. Hollis's anceſtors, but from animoſity to himſelf. In ſhort, Mr. Urban, I muſt declare that, if any ſuch ſentiment has been excited in the public mind, it has rather been the conſequence of Æacus' own remarks, than the natural effect of Mr. Hollis's letter.

The man who at the expence of his own ingenuouſneſs endeavours either to conceal the blemiſhes or magnify the virtues of his anceſtors, immolates his perſonal reſpectability to a falſe and abſurd vanity: ſurely ſuch a ſacrifice as this could not be expected from my friend by any one in the leaſt acquainted with his character! Æacus indeed has pretended to delineate this character; he has an able pencil, but he has dipped it in falſe colours; he tells us of this gentleman, that he has "expoſed the weakneſs of his feelings;" that his "intereſt is cloſely concerned," and his "paſſions warmly engaged;" that he is "piqued by diſappointment," and "blinded by ſelf-love." Yet it appears, Mr. Urban, that, notwithſtanding all this, Mr. Hollis has made a very judicious, a very candid, and, what is ſtill more to the purpoſe, a very honeſt eſtimate of both the Thomas Hollis's; and though he has been a ſufferer by each of them, has readily allowed them all the preponderance due to their great and eminent virtues. It was ſaid of Henry the Great, that his virtues were ſuch that he could afford to have petty failings. Such ſeems to be Mr. Hollis's opinion of the perſons whom he is accuſed of diſhonouring. They were his anceſtors indeed; yet he he does not reſpect them becauſe they were his anceſtors, but becauſe they were good and eſtimable men.

Æacus, however, lays down a very different doctrine: he would have us conceal the foibles of our friends and relations at the expence of truth itſelf. If this (as may be preſumed) is his own practice, I would have him reflect a little on the precept of that great Antient, who tells us that it is a ſacred duty not only to avoid ſaying what we know to be falſe, but alſo to avoid concealing what we know to be true. But, Mr. Urban, if Mr. J. H. had given ſuch

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an obliquity to his narrative, would it not have loſt all the merit of accuracy? And would not your Miſcellany have alſo loſt that fine exclamation of Æacus, where he tells us what a horrid and unnatural crime it is—"where no neceſſity draws the pen, where no private benefit, no public good is pretended, thus wantonly to rake into the aſhes of the venerable dead, for no uſe or inſtruction whatever but to prove at the very moſt that there is no character perfect, and that ſome ſpot or blemiſh may be found in the very beſt of men." Alas! Sir, I fear it is even ſo with "poor human nature" as well as "poor Thomas Hollis!" but give me leave, however, Mr. Urban, to congratulate your ſentimental readers on this pathetic *tirade* which, though it ſmells a little of French affectation, muſt have been to them at leaſt an exquiſite regale, and which they never would have enjoyed but for Mr. J. H's letter.

Æacus ſays he "*muſt repeat*" that Mr. J. H. has acted "very *weakly*, very *unwiſely*, and very *inconſiſtently*," in publiſhing this letter, and then, with a kind of vapouring confidence, he aſks, where is the *cui bono* that can poſſibly reſult from it? I will anſwer this queſtion with another, and aſk Æacus himſelf where is the *cui bono* reſulting from Biography? does he believe that our Britiſh Biographers who have given Thomas Hollis ſo diſtinguiſhed a place in their works have written in vain? I hope he does not; I hope he thinks ſuch books very uſeful, and that the example of T. H. in particular is calculated to excite other men to acts of patriotiſm and philanthropy. Now, Mr. Urban, if Æacus believes this, ſurely he muſt think that the moſt important act of Thomas Hollis's life could not with any propriety be ſuppreſſed; ſurely he muſt admit that men who would imitate ſuch an example will do well to take warning, leſt they wrong their families without benefiting the publick; ſurely he muſt lament that ſo *noble* a plan of poſthumous benevolence (for ſuch it was with reſpect to the intention at leaſt) ſhould be fruſtrated by the injudicious adoption of a ſucceſſor.

Theſe, Mr. Urban, are the ſubſtantial reaſons that induced Mr. Hollis to take up the pen, to which he was prompted by ſeveral friends, who read with indignation the parallel drawn between Thomas and Brand Hollis in the public prints ſoon after the deceaſe of the latter, in which they were repreſented as men of *congenial minds*: perhaps the account I allude to came from the very pen of Æacus, and if ſo he himſelf has contributed to produce what he ſo much condemns: if he was indeed the author of that *degrading* compariſon, which I cannot better deſcribe than in the words of our great Bard, and call it Hyperion to a Satyr, I will not ſcruple to pronounce him the original and true deſamer of Thomas Hollis.

Two paſſages in Æacus's laſt letter give additional weight to this conjecture; he tells us, that "as Mr. J. H.'s attack on the late Brand Hollis is more virulent, ſo is it alſo leſs excuſable," &c. The other paſſage is a very *modeſt* defence of the bribery and corruption for which Brand Hollis ſuffered impriſonment, and which he advances on the ground of its being ſo common a thing in a certain aſſembly, that he ſcruples not to *challenge* the whole body, and ſays, "*let him who is without ſin among them caſt the firſt ſtone.*"

The charge of virulence is beſt anſwered by an appeal to the letter itſelf; the apology for bribery merits more particular attention.

Were I, Mr. Urban, to compare fairly together the characters of Thomas Hollis and his ſucceſſor, I ſhould give your readers perhaps the beſt poſſible illuſtration of the contraſt that ſubſiſts between an old and a new Whig; but this I know your limits will not permit; however, if you will permit me a place in a future Number, I will, with pleaſure, reſume that part of my ſubject; at preſent I ſhall only remark, that you did not ſay enough when you informed your readers that Mr. Thomas Hollis refuſed a ſeat in Parliament; give me leave, Mr. Urban, to ſay that corruption was the hydra which that honeſt patriot believed would undermine and exterminate our conſtitutional freedom: this ſentiment ſhared his breaſt with another not leſs amiable, the duty of humanity! As a champion of Liberty he felt in that noble cauſe all the ſacred zeal of a croiſado; and ſuch was his enmity to corruption, that it may be ſaid of his whole political life "it was but as a ſcene acting that argument." Doubtleſs he expected that the means he

lie bequeathed his ſucceſſor would be dedicated to the ſame purpoſes. Now, Mr. Urban, to what purpoſes were they in reality dedicated? why to the very nefarious purpoſes they were meant to combat and oppoſe!—The arms which Thomas Hollis put into the hands of his ſucceſſor were turned againſt the very cauſe they were given him to defend; and will Æacus after this have the temerity to come forward and ſay, that the corruption of Brand Hollis was like the corruption of other men? will he, with the ſhallow excuſe of example, pretend to excuſe a treachery that has no example? will he, Mr. Urban, after this preſume to ſay that Thomas and Brand Hollis were men of congenial minds?

One word more to Æacus, and then I have done with him for ever. He has ſaid in his ſecond letter that it was not his meaning to aſcribe to Mr. J. H. an attachment to ſordid intereſt. What, Mr. Urban, does your correſpondent ſay one thing, and mean another, and at the ſame time cenſure others for inconſiſtency? Let him re-peruſe his firſt letter, and ſay if the charge he would now deny having made, can be made in ſtronger terms. Is not this ſtrangely preſumptuous? but, Mr. Urban, his preſumption is ſuch that he tells us ſuch was Mr. J. H.'s real motive, "whether he was conſcious of it or not; and, by way of corollary, informs him, that "Self-love is proverbially blind." What a pity it is that this able Chief Juſtice of the *courts below* did not preſide over that tribunal on earth whoſe peculiar province it is to take cogniſance of the offences of the mind, as his intuitive knowledge of all that paſſes there, would ſave much trouble in racks and tortures! I am ſorry, however, to inform him that Mr. Hollis himſelf has no faith in his mental divinations, and will not even condeſcend to take any notice of the interpretations he has given the world of his moſt *ſecret thoughts and motives*. I hope he will not be very much mortified at this circumſtance, and alſo that he will take in good part the very ſerious piece of advice with which I ſhall conclude this letter.

Let Æacus learn to correct his own conceitedneſs, and more juſtly to appreciate the merits of others; let him comprehend that the unworthy motives he has imputed to my friend are incompatible with his well-eſtabliſhed character, and the whole tenour of his conduct and habits in life; and let him feel on the retroſpect of his own conduct how *weak, unwiſe, and inconſiſtent* it is, to make aſperſions which cannot attach upon the party, but muſt recoil with ſhame upon their author. Surely if Æacus had known that Mr. J. H. was bleſſed with more of Fortune's favours than at his age and with his ſober philoſophic propenſities he can poſſibly enjoy, dividing the ſuperfluity among the wretched and the indigent, he never would have had the folly to accuſe him of ſordid motives. It is plain then he did not know the man, whom, notwithſtanding, he has dared to calumniate. He has been miſled, perhaps, by a paſſage in Mr. Hollis's letter, where he ſays, if any of the alienated property had been reſtored, he would have found an uſe for it.—That, no doubt, he would have done; and I will venture to ſay too, that uſe would have been worthy the name of Hollis: but Æacus perhaps may miſtruſt the report of a friend; let him go then among the ſurrounding villages, let him enquire of the lame, the ſick, the blind, the fatherleſs, and the widow, they can tell him, even better than I can, what uſe John Hollis would have made of an addition to his income. Yours, &c. J. J.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLVII.

"——— Somno et inertibus horis
Ducere ſolicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ."
HOR.

"Laugh, and be well. Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the ſpleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has harlequin'd away the fit." GREEN.

WHILE the return of the ſummer months affords new pleaſures to the gay publick, it alſo is found to yield new ideas to the PROJECTOR, who, though remaining firmly at his poſt, and ſeldom indulging himſelf in thoſe jaunts which at this ſeaſon are to one claſs ſo pleaſant, and to another ſo profitable, would not be thought inattentive to what paſſes in the moſt diſtant quarters of his Majeſty's dominions. And with this inclination to follow his fellow-ſubjects into their ſummer retreats, it is peculiarly fortunate that the public journals now think it their duty to place intelligencers of known abilities at all the watering-places, and that we have diſ-

patches

patches from the coasts of Kent and Sussex in as regular succession as those from the shores of Europe and Asia.

From these abundant sources of information, the few who remain in London are admitted, by proxy, to a share of the pleasures which they are not otherwise able to enjoy; and surely they have reason, in their town confinement, to be heartily thankful that writers are employed who possess such striking powers of description as to bring the most distant scenes of delight before their eyes, and enable them to repeat those transports which have ceased to agitate the bosoms of the original spectators. In a dearth of intelligence, which I presume will ever be most severely felt when there is a thirst for news, it is a matter of great consolation that, although we know little of what is passing at Paris, Petersburg, or Vienna, no transaction can happen at Brighton or Margate, without a faithful report being made next day to the publick at large. Even a shower of rain which may happen to fall there, and fall as it does in other places, is regularly sent up by post to the Metropolis, with a minute account of the parties it scattered, or the amusements it interrupted; and although in former days the brightness of sun-shine was recorded only as having a tendency to gladden the heart of the peasant by ripening his corn, we find it now of little other value than as it contributes to the more genteel conveniences of a fête-champetre, or the undisturbed view of an ass-race. Winds which were noticed only because they endangered navies, and produced shipwrecks, are now chiefly recorded for their gentler effects in discomposing bonnets, and discoveringancles; and lightningswhich once terrified the young and the gay, are memorable only for being outflashed by the eyes of the ladies at a ball or a breakfast, darting indignation to the forward, and defiance to the proud.

Rigid moralists, however, may object to all this, and political enthusiasts may complain that their attention is withdrawn from the cabinet and the field, to contemplate the less important transactions of the bathing-room or the raffle-shop. They may urge that the intentions of the Emperor of Germany are a more just cause of anxiety than the benefit of the master of the ceremonies, and may think it of more importance to curb the ambition of France than to fill the lodging-houses of Margate. They may likewise suppose, and perhaps not unreasonably, that a gazette from Lord Nelson would be more acceptable than the detail of a pig-race, and that upon the whole the prospect of a vigorous and well-principled coalition on the continent would be more cheering than the most brilliant and crouded promenade on the Steine.

Such objections, and many others, I am well aware, may be advanced against the custom of devoting so large a proportion of our newspapers to the pleasurable intelligence which I have noticed: but on the other hand, as I should ill deserve the name of PROJECTOR, if I did not wish to construe every thing in the most favourable sense, I must say that the attention bestowed by our public journalists and their readers on such matters will admit of a very opposite construction from that which the rigid and censorious may be inclined to put. For my part, I would ask whether there is not much reason to be thankful that public taste is so easily pleased, and, in such critical circumstances as those in which the nation is now placed, whether we ought not to rejoice that both the alarms and the expences of the war are dissipated by trifles which one should expect would have scarcely pacified a school, or quieted a nursery. And with respect to the weather, I would ask whether our attention to its effects at Dandelion may not divert us from thinking too much on its operation in Mark Lane, and whether by dint of considering it only as it promotes a show or disperses a croud, we may not in time learn to forget that it has some influence on the harvest, and some on the quartern loaf.

It is acknowledged that of all tastes there is none so disagreeable as that which is fastidious, which forms sanguine hopes and expects vast gratifications, and that of all tempers, that which is discontented, peevish, and insatiable, is the most painful to the possessor, and the most intolerable to all about him. And if these facts are granted, I hope it will follow that we ought to be delighted with those accounts in the public papers which afford the most convincing proof that no such nicety or non-conformity of temper now prevails, and that the lovers of amusement have at length attained the art of being "pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw." The

advantage

advantage of this will appear obvious, if we look back to the days when the demand for pleasure was equally great, but the means of answering it more difficult, because it was unhappily clogged with terms and conditions of a very severe kind. It was then the fashion to contend for what were called rational pleasures, for such as combined some degree of instruction as well as pastime, and might even on distant reflection afford some delight. But whatever might be the terms, or the manner in which they were fulfilled, this did not long answer the purpose. Weariness, and that dreadful disorder *ennui*, came on, and even sleep obtruded itself without its refreshing powers. The house of Mirth, although she did not resemble her sister mansion in other respects, became nearly as much deserted as the house of Mourning. Certain exertions of mind, certain preparations of the understanding, were wanting to render amusements wakeful, and this could not be reasonably expected from those who were too humble to exert the privilege of thinking, or too much employed when in business to admit any thing like stretch of thought when out of it. Hence the caterers for the public taste became at variance with their guests. The one offered amusement, the other wanted *fun*; and the hostile opinions thus discovered might have been destructive to both parties, had not the compromise taken place of which we now hear and read so much. According to this judicious arrangement, nothing is deemed an amusement which requires a moment's thought, and every thing is to be excluded from the list of pleasures that is not, as our school-books say, "adapted to the meanest understanding."

Now in the progress of my vindication of this revolution, I must observe that, of all men who complain of it, politicians seem to me to complain with the worst grace; and if any of those grumblers happen to be in high places, I would have them seriously to weigh the grounds of their dissatisfaction against the probable advantages that may accrue. They will then, I hope, see matters in a much more favourable light. Instead of complaining, they will be delighted to find that the prospect of national calamity may be averted by the most trifling objects that nature or art can yield, and that the pressure of public expences can be lessened by so simple a remedy as adding private ones to them. If they can give us no information when we are impatient to know the destination of a fleet, is it not something in their favour that the arrival of a boy can afford hours of conversation and of quiet equally interesting and satisfactory? If they are compelled to demand a heavy tax, ought they not to be pleased that we accustom ourselves to such grievances by practising the most lavish expenditure where there is no compulsion at all? If a naval engagement disappoints our expectations, what can be more reasonable than to transfer the pleasure it would have afforded us to the swiftness of a smock-race, or the contortions of a grinning-match? And if all our efforts to curb the pride of an usurper are ineffectual, is it not a matter of great consolation that we can forget him and all his encroachments by soaping the tail of a pig, and decreeing the animal to the gallant hero that takes the firmest hold? Upon the whole, therefore, after carefully weighing all those matters, placing an intrigue against a secret expedition, and the opening of a ball against the result of a cabinet-council, I cannot help thinking that politicians have the least reason to complain of this new taste for simple pleasures.

But although the newspapers date all their notices of such affairs from our places of summer relaxation, it is not there only where this taste prevails, although perhaps it may be there exhibited to most advantage, and recorded with most fidelity. I have observed symptoms of it for some time past running through the whole system of fashionable life, and infecting every person who aspires to do what is genteel. The whole of the terms, indeed, upon which a fashionable character is held never perhaps were cheaper, or more easily within the reach of the publick at large. Such are the facilities administered, that if the difference between genteel and vulgar be not soon utterly abolished, it must be owing to an invincible obstinacy on the part of the latter, or to some reasons which it either is not easy to discover, or might not be proper to disclose.

We can, at least some of us, remember when the distance between genteel and vulgar was preserved by barriers over which it was not easy to pass, by hard cash which every one could not command, and by family or rank, which

which few could obtain, and none could counterfeit. By what means theſe barriers have been broken down, I ſhall not at preſent enquire; but it is now certain that all which is requiſite to bring the parties on an exact level may be procured at a very ſmall expence. If any one, for example, wiſhes to paſs for a gentleman, he has only to crop his head, to diſuſe hair powder, to wear boots and pantaloons, and to be able to give ſecurity that he has upon the whole been more indebted to his tailor than to his ſchoolmaſter, and that his converſation ſavours more of the ſtable than of the college. All this my readers will perceive is not difficult, and it is happy it is not ſo, becauſe it is indiſpenſably neceſſary—ſo neceſſary, indeed, that I queſtion whether ſhoes and ſtockings may not in time create a ſuſpicion which every man wiſhes to avoid. I had, in truth, an opportunity lately to be convinced that ſuch danger is not very far off. A very lively lady, after deſcribing the appearance of a gentleman whoſe affairs were rather embarraſſed, ſaid, "he looked very *ſeedy*," and turning briſkly round to me who, I confeſs, am ſomewhat of the old ſchool in reſpect to dreſs, added, "I beg your pardon, Mr. PROJECTOR, but I was quite ſhocked to ſee the poor man, recollecting how *genteel* he uſed to dreſs; why really, he wore ſhoes and ſtockings and ſo forth, juſt as you do."

The ſame facility of acquiring a genteel character may be obſerved in many other circumſtances which are equally ſimple and attainable, ſuch as dining at a very late hour, that is, about an hour or an hour and a half after the time appointed. Yet, ſimple as this may ſeem, it is not leſs neceſſary than what I have mentioned, nor is a deviation from the practice leſs ſuſpicious. Who does not know how very ungenteel it is to be obliged to viſit your *regular* people, as they call themſelves, who think that clocks were made to point out the hours, and that the hour fixed ſhould be kept, and who are ſo untractable that they cannot be made to comprehend that five o'clock means ſix o'clock, or any hour after. Such people can never be genteel, and all the advantage their regularity procures is, that tempers are leſs apt to be ruffled, and dinners to be ſpoiled; while ſurely theſe trifles are not to be compared to the conſequence we derive from making company wait, and diſplaying our eloquence in a deluge of apologies, anſwered by a torrent of pardons.

But of all our cheap and ſimple delights, and infallible ſymptoms of gentility, there is perhaps none more eaſily acceſſible than that for which we have been lately indebted to ſome ingenious mechanic, or to ſome gentleman of a mechanical turn, I mean the practice of riding on the outſide inſtead of the inſide of a carriage. At firſt ſight, indeed, this may appear to have originated with ſome of thoſe paſſengers who have been hitherto known, and not much reſpected, by the name of *outſides*. But whatever may be in this conjecture, in order to put the ſyſtem in motion, it required higher powers, and theſe powers have been ſo judiciouſly applied, that one part of an old print which my readers may have ſeen, entitled, "The World turned upſide down," is now realized, as the ſervants ride in the carriage, while the maſter and miſtreſs are mounted on the box. Yet it muſt be added, that as all faſhion conſiſts in naming one thing for another, and as nothing can be deſpicable which has a new name, ſo the box is now become a *barouche*. A man muſt be very faſtidious, indeed, who is not pleaſed with every acceſſion of accompliſhments made to the character of a man of faſhion, and that in addition to the character of being "an indulgent huſband, a tender father, and a faithful friend," may be added, "an expert coachman, and a careful driver."

I have now, I hope, advanced enough to convince the rigid, that our preſent taſte for ſimple objects of pleaſure and ambition, is not ſo ill accommodated to exiſting circumſtances as they may ſuppoſe, and that it is particularly moſt happily adapted to the underſtandings of the parties principally concerned. Without this laſt circumſtance, indeed, every ſcheme of this kind would be uſeleſs. But I might have purſued my train of argument by appealing to other circumſtances, had not my paper given warning. I might have produced an inſtance in the Drama, where ſuch is our fondneſs for little things that we have determined to crowd to no play but children's play. And ſo profitable has this become, that in order to prevent the publick from being impoſed on by old young Roſciuſes, and ſtunted performers, the managers are determined to apply to the nurſeries at firſt hand.

hand. This excellent plan, and the increaſing taſte for pantomime, will complete that facility of being pleaſed which I have thought proper to celebrate in my preſent Incubration. And ſurely, if extreme good-nature requires no apology, and if they are to be commended, who, inſtead of being faſtidious in taſte or temper, are pleaſed with every trifle exhibited before them, I ſhall hope that what I have advanced will amount to all the vindication of which the parties alluded to in this Paper are capable, as I am certain it will appear to be all which they can reaſonably expect.

*** "An Old Admirer and Conſtant Reader, A. B." is reſpectfully informed that there is ſuch an intention as he propoſes, although the time of publication cannot at preſent be ſpecified.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

"A CHURCHMAN," and ſomewhat of a loſty Churchman he certainly is, p. 425, takes furious exceptions at my preſumption in declaring that *ſome* of his body are neither as learned, as vigilant, nor as virtuous, as they ought to be. I can pardon this writer's zeal for the cauſe; but I cannot remain entirely paſſive under his imputations.

This Churchman accuſes me of "having aimed a deep wound at the Eſtabliſhed Church:"—a deep, and grievous accuſation; highly injurious, and wholly incorrect. When I ſuggeſted the neceſſity for reformation in our Clergy, I had not the ſmalleſt intention of injuring the Eſtabliſhed Church. I did not mean to be "uncandid," much leſs "illiberal, uncharitable," or "malevolent." I had no idea of promoting ſchiſms in our Church; nor of labouring at her deſtruction. I diſclaim each, and all, of theſe attributed motives: moſt ſolemnly do I diſavow them, before that Omniſcient Being whom reaſon and inſtruction have taught me to adore! So far, indeed, Mr. Urban, were my intentions from aſſaſſinating our Eſtabliſhed Church, that I fancied myſelf preſcribing a healing proceſs for her benefit; and candour or common ſenſe would not have found any other conſtruction for my anxiety for her welfare. A ſectary would rejoice in malignant ſilence at theſe vices and errors of ſo many of the Sons; conſcious of the miſchief they are working upon the Parent, he would rather ſupport theſe mortifying limbs than urge their exciſion—*ne pars ſincera trahatur.*

This "Churchman" conſiders me "illiberal in the higheſt degree, in throwing out general invectives againſt a very large and reſpectable body of men, without even a *ſhadow of proof* being adduced in ſupport of them." Does my opponent imagine that this taunt will call me forth, *in propriâ perſonâ*, to render myſelf, perchance, obnoxious to the Eccleſiaſtical Court? I am not ſo fool-hardy. Neither am I ſtout enough, eſpecially at this militant æra, for a perſonal engagement with all the offenders I am deſcribing: common prudence alone reſtrains me from particulariſing either myſelf or them; or, believe me, I could produce more than *ſhadows of proof*;—horrible ſubſtances; gigantic perſonifications of *debauchery*, *illiteracy*, and *idleneſs*, from among the Churchman's brethren, ſufficient to ſtrike ſhame and terror to the ſoul of every good member of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

I earneſtly hope, however, that the hints which I have thrown out will attract the attention of thoſe who know their duty, and who have power with reſolution to ſupport it. If the chiefs of our Church will only carefully ſuperintend their ſubalterns, deſertions will be leſs frequent, and reflections on any part of the corps will ceaſe.

In the mean time, Mr. Urban, I ſhall be obliged by your inſerting this my vindication from the aſperſions of "A Churchman;" in defiance of whoſe anathemas I continue to aſſert, that, *ſectaries will increaſe wherever the Pariſh Prieſt is vicious, ignorant, or inactive.*

MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

IN confirmation of your correſpondent's account of the diſuſe of the Athanaſian Creed, p. 580, I ſend you the following *fact* which happened to a friend of mine, who as well as myſelf, is a young member of the eſtabliſhment.

On Aſh-wedneſday laſt he was requeſted by the Rector of the pariſh adjoining to his own, to read Prayers for him. While he was in the veſtry-room putting on his ſurplice, the clerk, an ignorant conceited fellow, ſaid to him, "Sir, you need not read the Commination Service, as WE never read that or the Athanaſian Creed here: WE do not approve of them."

Yours, &c. A CURATE.

Meteorological Diary for July, 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	30.00	R	55	55	2			2	V.L.	30.03	R	64	69			2	2	V.L.	☌ ☽ ♂
2	29.90	S	59	60			2	2	V.L.	29.81	S	61	64			2	2	L.	☽ in Eq. D.
3	.70	S	60	61			1	3	V.L.	.61	S	64	66			2	2	V.L.	☽, ☌ ☽ ♄
4	.53	St	62	63			3	1	V.L.	.53	St	72	77			4		V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. S.
5	.36	S	64	64			3	1	L.	.41	R	65	65			2	2	R.B.	
6	.52	R	59	60			2	2	L.	.52	St	66	65	2			2	L.	
7	.67	R	57	58				4	V.L.	.71	R	63	66				4	V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
8	.78	S	59	57			2	2	V.L.	.73	St	60	60			4		No.	
9	.82	R	55	55	2	2			L.	.84	S	64	66	4				V.L.	☽ gr. D. S.
10	.79	St	58	58				4	V.L.	.76	S	68	70	2	2			L.	☽ in apogee
11	.82	R	60	58	4				L.	.86	R	60	57	4				R.B.	☉, ☽ in ♌
12	.87	St	55	54	4				R.B.	.86	St	63	65	4				L.	
13	.81	S	58	56	3			1	L.	.81	St	63	66	4				L.	
14	.81	St	56	52	4				No.	.79	S	60	64.5	4				V.L.	
15	.81	R	56	54	3			1	No.	.81	St	59	60	4				V.L.	
16	.83	R	56	55	4				L.	.91	R	68	65		2	2		V.L.	☽ in eq. A.
17	.91	R	56	54	4				V.L.	.91	St	59	59.5	3	1			V.L.	☾
18	.91	St	53	53	3	1			L.	.91	St	61	62	3	1			L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
19	.89	S	55	54	2	2			No.	.86	S	65	66	3	1			V.L.	☾
20	.78	S	60	62			4		V.L.	.74	S	69	73				4	L.	
21	.51	S	62	62			1	3	V.L.	.46	S	65	69			1	3	R.B.	
22	.52	R	60	60				4	R.B.	.53	St	63	64.5				4	V.L.	
23	.21	S	60	59			4		R.B.	.10	S	67	68				4	V.B.	☽ gr. Dec. N.
24	.32	R	59	59	1			3	R.B.	.47	R	61	63				4	L.	☉, ☽ in perigee
25	.69	R	58	57.5	1			3	R.B.	.80	R	62	68				4	R.B.	☽ in ♉
26	.88	R	57	56				4	V.L.	.85	St	69	70			2	2	L.	●
27	.61	S	61	62		1	3		V.L.	.53	S	68	72			4		L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ?
28	.53	St	62	62			4		V.L.	.51	St	66	67			3	1	L.	
29	.58	R	61	60			3	1	V.L.	.58	St	67	68			4		R.B.	☽ in Eq. D.
30	.61	R	60	59			3	1	V.L.	.51	St	68	68			2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ♂
31	.61	S	58	56			3	1	L.	.51	S	67	66			3	1	V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. S.
	29.69		58.42	57.92	37	6	38	43		29.68		64.32	65.95	37	7	37	43		

The fore part of this month afforded very little worthy of notice in the folar *phenomena*; and it was not till the 27th that I obſerved any thing worth mentioning; at which time there were ſeveral fine ſpots, though not very large, about the Sun's face, and a large one juſt coming on; but on the 30th the ſight was conſiderably more grand, for the large ſpots which were juſt ſeen on the 27th, had now conſiderably advanced, which brought the *umbra* much more into view, which at this time appeared a dark, denſe, oblong cavity, with an extenſive *penumbra* ſurrounding it. All the ſpots at this time have a partial ſhade about them, which is ſomething different to their uſual appearance; I mean in the internal appearance of the *penumbra*, which is much more luminous than uſual; giving the external part the likeneſs of a dark concentric annulus encompaſſing the *umbra* at a conſiderable diſtance.

T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

THE Miniſters of the Eſtabliſhed Church are much indebted to "A Churchman," p. 425, for his liberal and candid vindication of them from the aſperſions of Melanchthon, &c. &c. It would, however, have been more complete, if he had called upon theſe anonymous gentlemen to ſupport their various accuſations by their real ſignatures, and by ſo deſcribing the offenders that they might be known, or at leaſt gueſſed at with tolerable certainty. Such notifications would induce their ſuperiors to make enquiries; and theſe enquiries would be followed, according

cording to the extent of the delinquency, by reproof, ſuſpenſion, and, it may be alſo, by deprivation; the Church of England being deſirous of cutting off from her body all ſuch corrupted members.

But, Mr. Urban, the "Churchman's" call would, perhaps, have been in vain: as I verily believe, in my conſcience, that the number of theſe terrible delinquents is very ſmall. That there may be ſome among ſo many will ſurely create no ſurpriſe: but, that all ſhould be condemned for the faults of a few, and that too by men who arrogate to themſelves the titles of mild and good men, is truly ſurpriſing. How different is their conduct from that of HIM, who would have ſpared a moſt profligate city if only ten righteous perſons could have been found therein!

The Story of the Earl of Eſſex's Ring has frequently been canvaſſed in your pages. The Tragic Muſe will ſcarcely be admitted as any evidence in this caſe; but when an Hiſtorian, like Hume, gives credit to the relation, our judgment is ſtaggered, however romantic it may appear. For the proof of this remarkable tranſaction he refers us (as a former correſpondent has obſerved) to Birch's Memoirs, and then goes on to ſtate the fact itſelf:

"That the Counteſs of Nottingham, affected by the *near* approach of death, obtained a viſit from the Queen, to whom ſhe revealed the ſecret; that the Queen ſhook the *dying* lady in her bed, and *thenceforth* reſigned herſelf over to the deepeſt melancholy."

Now, Mr. Urban, the Queen removed from Whitehall to Richmond on the 31ſt of January; which the faithful Camden aſcribes to her declining health, being then in the 70th year of her age, and worn out with 43 years attention to the duties of her high ſtation. When did this extraordinary interview take place? It muſt have been before ſhe went to Richmond, for we never hear of her returning back to town: and *thenceforth*, that is, immediately after the interview (according to Hume), ſhe reſigned herſelf over to melancholy. This aſſertion is in direct oppoſition to Camden and every other Hiſtorian, who all agree, that the dejection of her ſpirits did not come on till within a very ſhort time of her death; and Smollett, in particular, attributes it, among other cauſes, to the *recent* loſs of her friend and confidant, the Counteſs of Nottingham. But, ſetting Camden, Smollett, and the other Hiſtorians aſide (who appear, however, to have much more of reaſon and truth in what they ſay than Hume), let us attend to one or two incontrovertible facts. The Queen removed to Richmond on the 31ſt of January; the ſuppoſed interview muſt have been previous to that removal; and the lady was then in bed and (*in articulo mortis*) DYING (Hume). How long may we imagine, could ſhe poſſibly ſurvive? Shall we ſay an hour? It might be ſo long. A day? Not probable. A week? Incredible! What then will your readers ſay to the credulity of Hume, when I inform ſuch of them as may be unacquainted with the exact time of her deceaſe, that the Counteſs did not expire till near *four weeks* afterwards, viz. on the 25th of February, at Arundel Houſe, in London? The Queen died on the 24th of March following at Richmond.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXVII.

WINDSOR CASTLE, *continued.*

EAST or upper-ward. In the centre of the North ſide, where the Royal chambers run, ſome new work has been executed by way of a reſtoration, in conformity to the old termination at the Eaſtern extremity of this range. A new porch in this point of view alſo greets the eye. I own that I am not competent to decide on its merits, otherwiſe than to ſay it certainly is not of the ſame mode of deſign as the reſt of the front, where it now forms a part. The Weſtern half of this range, and on its return Weſt, adjoining the delightful Tudor Gallery, which I have ſo continually held as worthy of all regard, have been wholly new faced and decorated, in manner like the North front of the Caſtle already detailed; further corroborating the intent, that the various exteriors of the pile are to be gone through with in due order, conformable to the models of thoſe mixture of ſtyles I ſuggeſted were irrelevant one to the other. Riſing out of the maſs of theſe flate apartments is a new octagon lanthorn with large glazed windows, crowned by a modern weathercock. In this object I cannot recogniſe any thing like an antient caſſellated decoration. Something on this

this principle, to be ſure, may be found as appertaining to churches, Peterborough and Ely cathedrals for inſtance. Here, perhaps, my want of neceſſary recollection may be aſſiſted by ſome communicative friend, as the learned H. A. U. or the witty R. U. B. However, I cannot forbear to obſerve, that this lanthorn iſſuing out of the body of the building has, when ſtanding at ſome diſtance (Little park) a moſt uncommon and ſtrange effect; beautiful it may be,—I preſume not to determine on this.

Being deſirous to view the interior of that part of the Caſtle ſhown to common viſitors, I was very kindly admitted by the porter through an open panneled glazed door-way (made upon the modern Eldorado plan) of the new porch into the ſtair-caſe ſaloon; the ſtair-caſe ſaloon I would be underſtood to mean, that which has recently been turned out of the various Artiſts hands. Here I was in a manner "planet-ſtruck" at the novelty and brilliancy of the ſcene, in the various manufactures of ſtucco (or Patent "Compo"), braſs, and iron; and ſome moments elapſed before I changed my poſition of ſurprize to that of eagerneſs not to be reſtrained, to advance forward, ſo that I might examine all and every particular of this unexampled and extraordinary arrangement (calling our antient models of ſtair-caſes to my mind) for the aſcenſion to the principal chambers of kingly ſtate. Exerting all my powers of deſcription, I will eſſay to enumerate the moſt prominent features of this ſo coſtly a part of the plan for re-edifying and improving the whole Caſtle. The figure of this ſaloon is an oblong, lying North and South, and extending through the edifice from the front in the upper ward to the front next the terrace. The length is divided into three aiſles, church-wiſe; the centre aile being wider than the ſide ones. The firſt half is filled with the ſtairs; galleries occupy the ſpaces on each ſide the ſtairs. Under the ſtairs, as they riſe, and under the galleries, the three aiſles are continued, making a perambulatory round and round. The upper part of the ſtair-caſe terminates with various groinings, ſo conſtructed as to connect themſelves in a very accommodating manner with an octangular ſky-light, which, after much mature conſideration, I diſcovered conſtituted the interior of the octangular lanthorn exhibited on the roof of the building as before noticed, and which makes ſo remarkable a point of attraction in all directions. The general embelliſhments of this ſtair-caſe are in the Tudor ſtyle, where flat arches, and compartments, with what moderns call "Fan tracery," are ſet forth on all ſides, excepting the loftv walls above the galleries, which are left entirely bare. Some ſlender columns, door-ways, and a window indeed, break the line of vacuity, which otherwiſe might be thought wanting a ſomething to accord with the exceſſive portion of enrichments in the groins over-head. To ſpeak of the door-ways in particular, as to the plea of good Taſte in Deſign, there is one fronting the aſcent of the ſteps, of a height ſo far exceeding the uſual proportion in regard to width, referring either to the Roman, Grecian, or our antient ſchools, that I cannot otherwiſe account why within the pointed head of this door-way, another door-way with a ſquare head is inſerted, otherwiſe than to take off the diſproportioned appearance alluded to. This conjunction of two different-formed door-ways, taking them without any apology, is certainly extremely whimſical, to ſay nothing about our antient examples, none ſuch being to be met with to warrant ſo ſportive and entertaining a figure. The other door-ways turn on the like fancy. From a nice examination of the detail of mouldings and ornaments, I find much wanting to make up what has lately been termed "a religious imitation of our old works." Call this inattention, I will not ſay incapacity, to ferret out ſuch trifles, loſt in the heedleſs gaze of general obſervation; yet I will unequivocally remark,—men of ſuperior abilities in the Arts ſcorn a ſervile habit of copying, ever endeavouring to convince the world of their capability of adding freſh beauty and elegance to any antient ſubject they may be commanded to draw their ſtore of information from. This concluſion ſurely cannot be anſwered as having any invidious tendency: a fair and open confeſſion, enforced by conviction ariſing from the diſplay under conſideration. For this my cordiality of ſentiment, even let the gentle H. A. U. do me juſtice: he muſt, and I expect it.

The Queen's Guard-room. I found this place converted into a chapel by means

means of the ſeats and other particulars taken from the chapel adjoining St. George's Hall. The ſcene, it muſt be owned, is rather diſcordant to the eye, the walls being hung with armour, ſpears, guns, ſwords, bandeliers, and drums; and the floor divided out with pews, reading deſk, pulpit, prayer-books, and communion table, &c. However, the mind becomes ſatisfied, reflecting on the neceſſity of being prepared for both events, fighting as well as praying; having thus at hand the means for deſtroying the enemies of the Church, as well as to return thanks for its preſervation.

St. George's Hall. Here I miſſed ſome of my old favourite objects, as the aſcent to the Throne at the Eaſt end, and the muſic gallery ſupported by gigantic ſtatues at the Weſt end. The latter remarkables are not deſtroyed, to be ſure; but they are all huddled up together to make room for the entertainment at the late Inſtallation; on which occaſion likewiſe a gallery for muſick has been broke through the wall above the ſite of the Throne. By theſe temporary accommodations it but too plainly appears that this hall is on the eve of ſubmitting, like the other parts of the pile, to an univerſal transformation; or elſe two ſuch grand terminations, marking the taſte of Sir Chriſtopher Wren in Architectural decorations of this ſort, would never have been thus "cut up," for one day's feſtival. There has, notwithſtanding, ariſen out of this changeful tide, diſpelling for ſome moments every unpleaſant idea, one circumſtance, which is, the abundant and unexampled meed of honour done to the ſhade of Handel. I ſaw his portrait placed immediately over the ſpot where but of late his Majeſty ſat as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, giving on that day's ſolemnity, one of the bright attractions ſurrounding his reſplendent ſeat. Let me enquire, can any thing more gratify the admirers of the Heaven-born Compoſer than thus to behold his effigies receiving the utmoſt degree of glory that human dignity can beſtow? This adoration is in uniſon with my own feelings.

The Royal Chapel. The entrance is from St. George's Hall. A total ſubverſion of all that had been, was every where manifeſted. The organ-gallery at the Eaſt end, which was ſo finely diſpoſed, ſo admirably obſcured in a ſecondary light, a light ſo happily diffuſed as to create a kind of divine enthuſiaſm in the hearers when liſtening to the organ's celeſtial ſounds, is diſpoſed of. The various particulars for prayer removed to the Queen's guard-room (before ſpoken of). The wall at the Weſt end, where the Communion-table reſted, taken down to let in a large orcheſtra, and the ſides of the chapel filled with riſing ſeats ſufficient to contain a numerous company: in ſhort, this Chapel is now a Concert-room. But when I conſider for what harmonious intents this change has been brought about, every thought of regret for the loſs of the former decorations ſubſide in the rapturous conſideration, that in this room the works of that more than mortal creature, that angel-ſpirit while on earth, are performed in a regular ſeries, Oratorio after Oratorio; no "Selections" from one or the other (as has been too much the practice with many for theſe 10 or 12 years paſt), to make up an unconnected entertainment of ſounds and ſentiments, diſtracting in ſome meaſure the ſouls of thoſe who are attuned to ſacred harmony. Not to depart too much from my general ſubject; and yet, if thoſe chance to peruſe theſe effuſions, thus ſet down as ſome tribute of praiſe for their being the exalters of a name I ever delighted in, even from my firſt conceptions of tuneful ſtrains, they will not ſurely diſapprove the following digreſſion; they may perchance commend my zeal, caught in ſome meaſure from the felicitous example which they themſelves have ſet forth.

DIGRESSION.

My aſtoniſhment is great when I find that, notwithſtanding Handel's Works are by royal command here given even as he himſelf intended, there are ſome profeſſional people who continue to cull out and garble certain airs and choruſſes from a few of his divine dramas, as if the other melodious parts were of no intereſt, no eſtimation, in the ſcale of muſical enchantments. Nay, more; theſe performers, in order to trample upon the memory of this bliſs-inſpiring harmoniſt, did, with more than ſavage minds, during the laſt Oratorio ſeaſon at Covent-garden Theatre, give to the publick the Meſſiah, with MODERN ACCOMPANIMENTS. Search through all the records of earthly preſumption, and if any outrage on the ſenſation of the ſoul enflamed with heavenly ardour ever went

went beyond this, I will subscribe myself as one that has always given way to errors the most gross in the Handelian style of composition, and henceforward wholly tear from my breast the soft delusion. Saying thus much in vindication of a deported being, let me hope the August Mover of all the songs of praise here chaunted forth will attend with a gracious forbearance to my remarks on the several architectural works now carrying on under his royal auspices among "Windsor's lofty towers;" he considering that I am a man lost in two extremes, one for the Antiquities of England, and the other for the Divine Melodies of the immortal Handel! AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 27.

HAVING been informed that Lord Liverpool had published a Letter to the King on the subject of Coinage, I eagerly purchased it*, in hopes that all my numismatic difficulties would be removed by the perusal of that work. To my disappointment, I soon learned, what might reasonably have been expected before-hand, that his lordship is of the old school, and that the chief practical novelty in his book is the adoption of the gold coins as a measure instead of the silver. It is not my intention to enter into a general critique of this performance, which unquestionably contains a store of very valuable historical information; but my present wish is to obtain from some of your correspondents the resolution of a difficulty which has oppressed me ever since I first read Mr. Locke's Treatises on Coinage, and to which a passage in his lordship's book has given additional weight. Mr. Locke says,

"Thus silver, which makes the intrinsic value of money, compared with itself, under any stamp or denomination of the same or different countries, cannot be raised. For, an ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown pieces, shivers or ducatoons, OR IN BULLION, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what stamp or denomination soever; unless it can be shewn that any stamp can add any new and better qualities to one parcel of silver, which another parcel of silver wants."

Again, he says,

"This concerns not the value of money at all; wherein an equal quantity of silver is always of the same value with an equal quantity of silver, let the stamp or denomination be what it will†."

"How standard silver should be worth its own weight in standard silver at the Mint (i. e. 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce), and be worth more than its own weight in standard silver (i. e. 5*s.* 4*d.* the ounce) in Lombard-street, is a paradox that nobody, I think, will be able to comprehend till it be better explained. IT IS TIME TO GIVE OFF COINING, IF THE VALUE OF STANDARD SILVER BE LESSENED BY IT; as really it is, if an ounce of coined standard silver will not exchange for an ounce of uncoined standard silver, unless you add 15 or 16 grains overplus to it; which is what the author would have taken upon his word, when he says silver is worth 5*s.* 4*d.* elsewhere. Five shillings and four pence of money coined at the Mint the author must allow to be at least 495 grains. An ounce is but 480 grains. How then an ounce of uncoined standard silver can be worth 5*s.* 4*d.* (i. e. how 480 grains of uncoined standard silver can be worth 495 grains of the same standard silver coined into money) is unintelligible; UNLESS THE COINAGE OF OUR MINT LESSENS THE VALUE OF STANDARD SILVER‡."

In his Observations on a printed Paper, intituled, "For encouraging the coining Silver Money in England, and after for keeping it here," Mr. Locke says,

"The author tells us in plain words, that an ounce of silver uncoined is of 2*d.* more value than after it is coined it will be; which I TAKE THE LIBERTY TO SAY IS SO FAR FROM BEING TRUE, THAT I AFFIRM IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SO§. For which I shall only give this short reason, viz. because the stamp neither does nor can take away any of the intrinsic

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* When Peers condescend to publish, I could wish they would likewise condescend to reflect that some who are not peers may possibly be inclined to purchase what they have written, and for their sakes put upon their works a price nearly resembling that at which commoners are obliged to publish. It has been said that a dead lord ranks only with commoners; and when a lord turns author, it will avail him but little to plead any privilege of the upper house.

† Considerations of the lowering of Interest, &c. Locke's Works, folio, London, 1727, vol. II. p. 40.

‡ Id. p. 55.

§ Do not this very round assertion, and the formidable *eternally* in a former passage, remind you, Mr. Urban, of Lord Peter's mode of reasoning?

value

value of the silver; and, therefore, an ounce of coined standard silver must necessarily be of equal value to an ounce of uncoined standard silver *."

I believe it is unnecessary to multiply quotations, which will only encumber your pages; for the author's meaning is sufficiently apparent from what I have already extracted. But Mr. Locke could not have been aware that, by a statute of the 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. it was enacted that no one should give more for money of gold or silver than its current value, under the penalty of forfeiting the money so exchanged, imprisonment for one year, and fine at the king's pleasure †. Had he known this, he would, I think, have discovered that the fact was in direct contradiction to his assertions.

That he should have been ignorant of this is perhaps, from the nature of his studies, not to be wondered at; but it is ever to be lamented that such a man should have written upon a subject on which he was so ill informed. Of Mr. Locke's want of proper knowledge on this subject Lord Liverpool seems to have been well aware; for, after the accustomed compliments which one author is by courtesy obliged to pay to another, he says, that "Mr. Locke appears not to have adverted to many circumstances of a practical nature necessarily connected with this subject; and it is probable that he was not well informed of the history of our coins, which would have pointed out these circumstances to him."

He then adds an assertion of Mr. Locke's, which he conceives to be unfounded, namely, "that silver coins made the money of account, or measure of commerce, in England and the neighbouring countries."

Then, to my astonishment, he proceeds to confirm what always seemed to me to be the most unfounded of all Mr. Locke's assertions. I shall give his own words:

"He (i. e. Locke) then laid it down as a principle, which could not be controverted, that *an ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown pieces, fivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what stamp or denomination soever.* OF THIS PRINCIPLE THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT ‡."

Thus he has adopted Mr. Locke's doctrine without any qualification, and has, like him, applied it to the only case to which it appears to be totally inapplicable; for, in every other circumstance except that of Money, it is unquestionably true that one ounce of Standard Silver is equal in value to another ounce of Standard Silver, exclusive of workmanship. But, in the case of Money, it is surely not so. The Mint issues its silver in coins at 5s. 2d. per ounce, and it is retained at that value by severe penalties. Will then any merchant exchange an ounce of silver bullion for an ounce of coined silver, which he can circulate at the rate of no more than 5s. 2d. per ounce, when he can in the market get for his bullion so much of other commodities as will exchange for 5s. 4d. of coined silver? I trust some one of Mr. Locke's admirers will step forth in his defence, and vindicate him from this apparently unguarded and unfounded assertion.

When Mr. Locke declared above, that, if the stamp diminished the value of sterling silver, the Mint ought to be worked no longer, he, in my judgment, furnished, but undoubtedly without intending it, his opponents with a decisive argument against his plan of coinage. That his plan was erroneous, is proved by this undeniable fact, that all the silver coined in conformity to it, though amounting to more than six millions, nearly disappeared in less than 20 years from its being issued §. This is acknowledged by Lord Liverpool; and yet he proposes that the gold coins, which in his opinion should be the sole measure of property, shall be coined without any deduction, even for the expence of coinage ‖; though he allows that, within the last forty years, the price of gold has varied in the London market nearly 5¼ per cent. and still more in the markets of Paris, Amsterdam, and Hamburgh ¶. If a profit to that amount can be made by melting down little more than two pounds of gold coin, his lordship will find that his projected gold coinage, like that of silver in 1696, cannot be kept from the crucible by any penalties which he may devise. R. R.

P S. The advocates for continuing the money invariably at the same

* Id. p. 56.

† See Statute, 5th and 6th of Edw. VI. cap. 19.

‡ Letter, p. 76.

§ In 18 years. Lord Liverpool's Letter, p. 80.

‖ Id. p. 154.

¶ Id. p. 151.

weight

weight and fineneſs urge, that otherwiſe the public creditors would be injured by receiving leſs than they had lent. But they ſeem entirely to overlook the oppoſite caſe, namely, the poſſibility of the publick paying more than it has received. To their conſideration I beg leave to recommend the following query.

In what manner muſt a debtor re-pay 25l. 16s. 8d. borrowed when ſilver was worth 5s. 2d. per ounce, in caſe ſilver at the time of re-payment ſhould have riſen to 5s. 4d. per ounce? Muſt he return in money 25l. 16s. 8d. (or 100 ounces of ſilver in coin), which, as bullion, will then be worth 26l. 13s 4d. and ſo pay more than he borrowed; or muſt he deduct ſo much as will make what he lays down equal to what he received?

If coins are to be conſidered as varying in value according to the price of bullion, difficulties of this kind will occur upon every change in the market.

Mr. Urban, *Bloomſbury-ſquare, Auguſt* 12.

HAVING been induced to contribute ſome articles relating to the Practice of Phyſic to the new Cyclopædia now publiſhing under the ſuperintendance of Dr. Rees, I wiſh, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent thoſe communications have been: alſo, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that uſeful undertaking, for I have found that the time required for that purpoſe was more than I could conveniently ſpare from my other engagements. Had it not been ſo, I ſhould have felt much ſatisfaction in co-operating with thoſe Gentlemen (eminently diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge in the various departments of Science) whoſe names have been announced in the Cyclopædia-Proſpectus, towards the completion of a work which ſtands in ſuch high eſtimation, and promiſes to rival, if not to ſurpaſs, the moſt celebrated works of the kind which have been publiſhed in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the hiſtory and treatment of internal diſeaſes, with the exception of the articles Bathing *(medicinally conſidered)*; Bleeding; Blood *(morbid appearances of)*; and Bile *(diſeaſed conditions of)*. Theſe, with the other communications, are compriſed within the latter part of the letter A, and the letter B, beginning with Asthma and ending with Bulimia.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that if there be any thing faulty or unſatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of Phyſic, from Aſthma to Bulimia inclusive, no cenſure may attach either to my predeceſſors or my ſucceſſors in that department. Richard Pearson.

Mr. Urban, *Auguſt* 14.

THE town-pieces and tradeſmen's tokens, coined during the reigns of Charles the Firſt and Second, form a ſeries which is not leſs curious than any other ſection of the Engliſh coin. At that time copper money was not general; and for "neceſſary change" (which is the inſcription of many of them) various corporations, as well as private tradeſmen ſtruck thoſe pieces by way of promiſſory tokens, and as they are at preſent wonderfully numerous, they muſt have been a very convenient ſort of money for the lower claſs of people.

The City of London iſſued farthings of one type only, and until lately the exiſtence of them has been doubted. However, I am in poſſeſſion of one of them, which was in the collection of the late Samuel Tyſſen, eſq. and of which this is the exact deſcription:

Obverſe, a roſe crowned between two ſwords: under it the date 1644, legend, "Citie of London." Reverſe, two ſceptres in ſaltire, through a crown in the field, three lions paſſant; legend, "Typus Monetæ Angl. Æris." This coin is unpubliſhed, and I have great reaſon to believe is unique. It was ſo eſteemed by Mr. Tyſſen; and I have never heard of any other.

Poſſibly it may be a pattern by the famous Artiſt, Briot; for Snelling engraves a farthing (Copper Coinage, Pl. 6, No. 1.) which he ſuppoſes to be a pattern by that Artiſt, and that has a very ſtrong reſemblance in type to the London Token. It is needleſs to obſerve Snelling's error in aſſerting that the City of London never did iſſue any token.

The Royal Farthing Tokens were current from about the year 1613 to 1646, at which period the town pieces as well as the tradeſmen's tokens began to appear; and they formed the greater part, if not the whole, of the copper coinage, for a conſiderable length of time afterwards. E. S. S.

216. *The History of* Ilium *or* Troy; *including the adjacent Country, and the oppoſite Coaſt of the* Cherſoneſus *of* Thrace. *By the Author of "Travels in* Aſia Minor *and* Greece."

"THE following work is founded on an extenſive reſearch into Antiquity concerning Troy, made ſeveral years ago, in conſequence of frequent converſations on the ſubject with Mr. Wood, the celebrated editor of the Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, who honoured the author with his friendſhip, and who procured for him an opportunity of viſiting the Troïa, as a traveller under the auſpices of the Society of Dilettanti. On his return to Oxford, where he enjoyed, at Magdalen college, both acceſs to libraries and ſufficient leiſure, the author endeavoured to obtain a more complete knowledge of the country, and eſpecially of the region of Troy, by a minute inveſtigation of its hiſtory and geography, and alſo of the connexion which has ſubſiſted, and is ſtill evident, or of which traces are diſcoverable, between it and the Ilias. The author intended communicating the reſult of his enquiries to Mr. Wood, for his uſe in the "Comparative View of the antient and preſent State of the Troas," which accompanies his Eſſay on Homer, but was prevented by the unexpected death of that excellent perſon; after which public as well as private loſs, though he perſevered in preparing his Trojan labours for the preſs, and advertiſed them, their appearance was ſuſpended, and perhaps might have continued ſo, had not his attention to them been revived by a recent controverſy. Finding the "Deſcription of the Plain of Troy," by M. Chevalier, and ſeveral publications which relate to it, unſatisfactory, the writer has been induced to reviſe his own latent work, to enlarge it, and to reſolve on offering the whole to the judgment of the learned and curious, if the Hiſtory now before them, a detached portion of it, meets with a favourable reception." *Tilehurſt, May* 10, 1802.

Truly may it be ſaid,

Jam ſeges eſt ubi Troja fuit.

An hoſt of diſputants has ariſen to arraign its very exiſtence within the laſt ten years. We are preſented with a liſt of 14, without including Mr. Wood.

The preſent Hiſtory commences with the ſettlement of Dardanus, from Samos or Samothracia, in the Troïa, whoſe limits the very antient geographer, Scylax of Caryanda, makes to commence at Abydos, its coaſt in Aſia reaching to Cape Lectos, including Mount Ida as a back-ground, and in Europe to the correſponding coaſt of the Cherſoneſus of Thrace, ending in the promontory where the Helleſpont falls into the Ægean. Its kings before Priam are enumerated; its ſituation and condition deſcribed; its language is preſumed, p. 9, to be Greek; the inhabitants villagers and peaſants, and the territory divided into dynaſties. A comprehenſive detail of the ſiege and taking of Troy is given in chap. IV.; and the evidence and credibility of the genuine ſtory eſtabliſhed by the univerſal repreſentation of it by poets, painters, and ſculptors of Greece; the reception of the Iliad, and its confirmation by the annals and traditions of the nations engaged in the war on both ſides. Whether Eneas did or did not ſucceed to the dominions of Priam, and made Scepſis his capital, the country laid open an eaſy prey to invaders, and Æolian emigrants* long after the time of Homer: but under them and other invaders, the traces of the ſiege of Troy were not loſt. The Athenians and Æolians contended about parts of the territory.

In chap. X. "Of the Age of Homer," ſome plauſible reaſons are brought for his having been of Troïa, and to have lived before the Æolic migration. Homer's poems were brought from Ionia by Lycurgus, and arranged by Piſiſtratus, who had reſided at Sigeum; "but who will ſay how long they had been extant and popular in Aſia Minor before both theſe?" The Perſians founded their hoſtility to the Greeks on their having deſtroyed Troy. Cyrus firſt obtained poſſeſſion of the

* Demetrius of Scepſis, "ſtyled, by M. Chevalier, not more contemptuouſly and arrogantly than ignorantly, one Demetrius,) a man of family, a great philologiſt and grammarian, of high reputation for his learning, and eſpecially noted for his ſtudy of Homer, and his topographical commentaries on the Iliad, in his Τῶ ἐκ Τροίας καταλόγου, or 'Array of the Trojan Army,' in 30 books, diſcuſſed the extent of Priam's kingdom, to which the Scepſian territory had belonged, and deſcribed the people and cities ſubject to him." pp. 1, 2.

Troïa.

Troia. Darius and Xerxes poſſeſſed it; and the latter propitiated its heroes. Herodotus appears to have viſited this region, and compares the *plains about Ilium* with one in Egypt, ſurrounded with mountains, and ſuppoſed to have been formerly an inlet of the ſea. Ilium is mentioned by Thucydides in the Peloponneſian wars, and in that between the Athenians and Philip of Macedon, and was viſited by Alexander, in his invaſion of Aſia. Lyſimachus, one of his ſucceſſors, re-eſtabliſhed it. Antiochus I. ſon of Seleucus Nicator, was honourably received there. Philip II. King of Macedon, invaded the Troia. The prophecy in Homer, concerning Eneas and his poſterity, and the extent of their future kingdom, was fulfilled in the Romans; and Lycophron makes his Caſſandra ſpeak of them as the people to whom ſhould be configned the ſceptres and monarchy of the earth and ſea*. Scipio ſacrificed at Ilium, where he entered Aſia againſt Antiochus the Great, and met with a flattering reception from its inhabitants. About this time ſome envious neighbours ſtarted ſuſpicions whether this Ilium was that of Homer. Demetrius of Scepſis, in his Τρωικος λογος, the ſubſtance of which is preſerved in Strabo; and Heſiiæa, a learned lady and grammarian of Alexandria, in her "Inquiry whether the War of Troy was carried on about the City that now is, and whether the Poet calls the Plain before this City and the Sea Trojan," examined the ſite and diſcuſſed the ſubject. The Romans favoured the Ilieans on the ground of deſcent, till Fimbria, having got poſſeſſion of Ilium in eleven days, totally deſtroyed it, but Sylla, to the beſt of his ability, reſtored it. It maintained ſome conſequence under the Cæſars, till Nero. Strabo, who is ſuppoſed to have written under Tiberius, diſtinguiſhes Troy from Ilium; ſo alſo Cornelius Severus, Lucan, and Pliny; and ſo continued to the time of the Turkiſh conqueſt of Conſtantinople."

"Many of the antient names of the places within our limits had fallen into diſuſe or oblivion, and were changed through ſuperſtition, or diſguiſed by a corrupt pronunciation, long before the arrival of the Turks, who have not contributed to their reſtoration or elucidation. Neither a ſtate of ſlavery, nor a Turkiſh government, is calculated to improve the population, or promote the proſperity of a country. Theſe diſtricts are ſtill, as in the decline of the Roman empire, thinly inhabited, and by a people groaning, eſpecially the Greeks, under the miſery of oppreſſion. If we reflect on the ravages formerly committed on the borders of the Helleſpont, and on the deſtruction of the cities there, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed that the coaſts are deſolate, and that the interior country of the Troas, returned nearly to its more antient ſtate, is occupied almoſt entirely by villagers, herdſmen, and ſhepherds, who are no longer diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Ilieans, Dardanians, Scepſians, Cebrenians, and ſo on, but as Greeks and Turks, or Turcomans, ſlaves, the maſters, and their dependents. The antient places which we have noticed, and of which few remain, or have poſſeſſed any conſequence under the Turks, have all of them, eſpecially thoſe by the ſea-ſide, been ranſacked and plundered of their materials for a long ſeries of years. Conſtantinople has been adorned or enlarged from their ſtores, as well under the Roman and the Greek as the Mahometan emperors. Towns and villages, which have riſen in their vicinity, public baths, moſques, caſtles, and other edifices, have been conſtructed from their reliques; and the Turkiſh burying-grounds, which are often very extenſive, are commonly rich in broken pillars and marble fragments, once belonging to them. The Troia had been left in ruins, and was a deſert in the time of Strabo (p. 581); ſince, in many inſtances, the very ruins have periſhed, but the deſert remains, and, as then, ſtill affords much and that no vulgar matter for a writer." (pp. 166, 7.)

We cannot help ſaying, that we heartily wiſh for the Life of Biſhop Wainfleete.

* Caſſandra, v. 1220, 1250.

217. *The Life of* Bianca Capello, *Wife of* Franciſco de Medici, *Grand Duke of* Tuſcany. *Tranſlated from the* German *Original of* J. P. Siebenkees. *By* C. Ludger.

THE "Bianca Capello" of Meiſſner, and Sanſeverino's "Storia della Vita & tragica Morte di Bianca Capello," vindicate this extraordinary victim of the cruelty and ambition of her brother-in-law, Cardinal Ferdinando, in whom ſuch conduct would have been

as

as impolitic as wicked. The preſent writer vindicates the Cardinal, which he thinks himſelf enabled to do from his reſidence at Venice, where ſhe was born and careſſed, and from which ſhe was tranſlated to the arms of Franciſco, who expired, locked in hers, by the effects of the ſame poiſoned tart, but, as this detail makes it probable, the duke died by the effects of intemperance, and ſhe from a dropſical diſorder, and from various MS authorities, which he endeavours to authenticate, but without referring to them. His tranſlator thinks Mr. Noble not entitled to credit for his contrary aſſertions, becauſe he has omitted to quote *his* authorities; but, in truth, Mr N. does but ſkim the ſurface of hiſtory.

218. *The Advantages of diffuſed Knowledge. A Sermon, preached at* Scarborough, Auguſt 8, *and at* Kingſton-upon-Hull, December 5, 1802, *for the Benefit of Two Charity Schools inſtituted at thoſe reſpective Places for the Education of the Children of the Poor. By* Francis Wrangham, *M. A.*

"TO the learned Society of Trinity College, Cambridge, a body always zealous to promote, and liberal to reward, the merit of proficiency in the walks of elegant or of profound, of antient or of modern, literature, the following attempt to recommend the diffuſion of knowledge among the lower claſſes of the community is, with unfeigned reſpect, inſcribed by the author." From Matt. v. 15, Mr. W. argues the influence of the improved education of the lower claſſes on the general happineſs of the community; "a meaſure oppoſed only by two parties, the *bigot*, with whom ignorance is the mother of devotion, and the *infidel*, with whom all inſtruction is prejudice; while all ſerious minds and true patriots muſt conſider it a means of implanting, cheriſhing, and ſtrengthening good principles." For *this* inſtruction Mr. W. pleads with warmth, and, we truſt, with effect.

219. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Nicholas, Deptford, *on* Monday, June 6, 1803, *before the Honourable Corporation of* Trinity *Brethren. By the Rev.* Gerard Andrewes, *M. A. Rector of* St. James's, Weſtminſter, *and of* Mickleham, Surrey.

A PLAIN, energetic diſcourſe, from 1 Tim. vi. 17.

220. *A Reply to the* Anguis in Herba *of the Rev.* James Hook, *M.A. and F.S.A.; containing a Refutation of his Doctrine of Pluralities, Non-reſidence, and the Employment of Subſtitutes by the Beneficed Clergy. By a Member of the Eſtabliſhed Church.*

THE motives of Mr. Hook's publication are ſet forth in our Review of it (Vol. LXXII. p. 696). The preſent Reviewer, for ſo the author of this Reply undertakes to be, after charging Mr. Hook and the Britiſh Critic with mutual ſupport, and inſinuating mutual applauſe of each other, leaves it doubtful whether he himſelf does not ſuſtain a double part, and repreſent the author of the Neceſſity of the Abolition of Pluralities, if he be not *that* author himſelf. But as *that* book did not come under our review, we ſhall here diſmiſs *this*; and paſs to

221. *A Vindication of the Clergy, in Regard to Reſidence; with Obſervations on the Bill now before Parliament. By a reſident Clergyman, and formerly Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge;

WHO wiſhes that, before the paſſing of the Bill, Parliament had fully acquainted themſelves with the actual ſtate and cauſes of Non-reſidence, which would have appeared the effect of neceſſity for want of parſonage-houſes, and not from diſinclination to diſcharge their high and important duties. "And when," ſays he, "I heard a reverend prelate (whoſe graceful manner and eloquence I ſhall not eaſily forget) ſtate that, out of 12,000 livings in this kingdom, 7,000 of them were under the value of 100l. per annum, have we much occaſion to look farther for the root of the evil; for there, and in the other ground I have mentioned, it unqueſtionably lies: not that there are not great cauſes of delinquency in our profeſſion as well as in others. (pp. 4, 6.) He properly retorts on the non-reſidence of the country gentlemen, "which, in point of moral and, I hope I may ſay, religious conſequence is of little leſs conſequence than our own." (p. 9.) "I aſſume and maintain the poſition that the clergy as a *body* are not *wilfully* abſent from their preferments; and, as the ſame exemptions are ſtill to be granted to thoſe who are ſo from the ſickneſs of themſelves or relatives, or from their engagement in the buſineſs of education, thoſe will be principally compelled to return to their livings who

who have quitted them from unworthy motives, and are purſuing a courſe of life ill ſuited to the proper avocations of a clergyman, and would therefore do leſs harm in any other place than their own pariſhes. For, whilſt their conduct, from being mingled in the miſs and population of the capital or other great towns, may perhaps eſcape obſervation, when brought into a narrow circle it will be marked and felt; and, though reprobated by the graver caſt of men, it may unhappily, particularly when popular manners give a gloſs to bad morals, miſlead and corrupt the giddy and unthinking. The portion, however, of the clergy which come under this deſcription are generally connected with the higher ranks of life. I do not, however, ſay this for the purpoſe of caſting any unbecoming reflections on that claſs (for God knows how much more beſet with temptations they are than thoſe below them), but for this plain and obvious reaſon, that from theſe connections they are preferred at a more early period of life than others leſs fitted from their habits of ſociety for the care of country pariſhes, and, poſſeſſing the means and inclination natural to youth to pleaſure, more readily yield to its allurements. The diſcipline, however, which the wiſdom of Parliament has thought proper to enforce will, I hope, be as ſalutary to them as it is juſt, and that they will, on ſober reflection, reſpect the power that has impoſed it." (p 13.)

Another, and our author thinks no inconſiderable, inducement to reſidence is the power and perſonal reſpectability which it gives to the reſident miniſter. Our author has not the objection to farming, or conferring with farmers, that many have. The one will ameliorate the condition of the clergy, and raiſe them into reſpectability, and enable them to cultivate the land commuted for tithes by incloſure; the other will enable them to improve the overgrown and wealthy farmers.

223. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Andrew's *Church*, Plymouth, *at the Viſitation of the venerable* Ralph Barnes, *M.A. Archdeacon of* Totnes, May 27, 1803. *By* J. Bidlake, *B. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Clarence, *and Maſter of the Grammar School. Printed at the Requeſt of the Archdeacon and Clergy then preſent.*

THE author has contributed to the world his proportion of Sermons and Poetry. In this diſcourſe, from 2 Pet. i. 12. he vindicates Chriſtianity from the charge of wanting effect or ſucceſs in the reformation of mankind, by ſhewing that "the labours of the moraliſt and divine are productive of much good, and that, if the harveſt does not univerſally ripen, ſelect ſpots will eſcape the effects of unpropitious ſeaſons." (p. 12.) "There is a negative proof of the efficacy of our clerical labours in the reflection of the infinite diſorder which would ariſe to ſociety from the ſuſpenſion of our functions. We have lived to ſee this verified in other countries; and the effect has been the awaking of men to a more ſerious conviction of the importance of religion, and the utility of its teachers" (p. 13.) "Religious enthuſiaſm is more generally prevalent in the preſent day than is reconcileable with the general increaſe of knowledge." (p. 15.) "Such are the contradictions of the human character, that we have too often met the monſtrous connexion of religious ſentiment and criminal habit." (p. 17.) Attention to clerical duties and inſtructive intelligible preaching are recommended as eſſential to the effect of the clerical character.

223. *The Picture: Verſes written in* London, May 28, 1803, *ſuggeſted by a magnificent Landſcape of* Rubens, *in poſſeſſion of Sir* George Beaumont. *By the Rev.* W. Liſle Bowles.

WITH pleaſure we ſee Mr. B. reſume his pen, and deſcribe this picture in blank verſes, which he has "a particular pleaſure in inſcribing to Lady Beaumont, not ſo much on account of the kindneſs and hoſpitality he has himſelf experienced from her ladyſhip and Sir George, as that he has an opportunity of making a ſmall return of gratitude for the greateſt obligation conferred by her family upon one who lives not to thank them—his *father*." who was preſented to the livings of Uphill and Bream, Somerſet, by John Willes, eſq.

In this placid ſcene, where we expect tender effuſions, the ſublime diſcovers itſelf in the deſcription of the blaſted proſpects of human happineſs.

"Death, from amidſt the ſunny flowers, lifts
His giant dread Anatomy, and ſmites; [up
Smites the fair proſpect once, whilſt ev'ry bloom
Hangs riveled, and a ſound of mourning fills
The long and blaſted valley."

The

The tender idea continues of

"The green leaves of his old paternal trees
Deſcending to ——————
His infants, who, when he is dead,
Shall hear the muſic of the ſelf ſame trees,
Waving till years roll, and their grey hairs
Go to the duſt in peace."

"Paſs the foot-bridge, and liſten (for we hear,
Or think we hear her), liſten to the ſong
Of yonder milk-maid as ſhe brims her pail;
Whilſt in the yellow paſture penſive near
The red cows ruminate.——
Leave the loud tumultuous throng,
And liſten, liſten, liſten,
To the milk-maid's ſimple ſong.

SONG.

Forget me not, though forc'd to go
Wide o'er the roaming ſea;
When the night winds blow,
And the moon is high
In the paly ſky,
My love, I will think of thee.
He look'd in my eyes, for I could not ſpeak,
A tear he wip'd from his dark brown cheek;
O then my own true ſailor ſaid,
Though the roaming ſea
Part my love and me,
Yet, if luck betide,
My bonny, bonny bride
She ſhall be, the young milk-maid.
O green are the ruſhes that flower in the bourn,
And I grieve for my love who may never return."

We ſhould be unjuſt to our own feelings, did we not tranſcribe the apoſtrophe to his own country:

—————— "Such,"
The penſive Patriot ſhall exclaim, "thy ſcenes,
My own beloved Country, ſuch the abode
Of rural peace! and, while the ſoul has warmth,
And voice has energy, the brave arm
ENGLAND, THOU SHALT NOT FALL. The day ſhall come,
Yes, and now is, that THOU ſhalt LIFT
And woe to him who ſets upon thy ſhores
His hoſtile feet! Proud Victor though he be,
His bloody march ſhall never foil a flower
That hangs its ſweet head in the morning dew
On thy green village banks! his muſter'd hoſts
Shall be roll'd back in thouſands, and the ſurge
Bury them! Then, when PEACE illumes
My Country, thy green nooks and inmoſt ſhades,
It will be ſweet amidſt the foreſt glens
To ſtray, and think upon the diſtant ſtorms,
That howl'd, but injur'd not!"

What a ſubject would REPULSED INVASION be for the Muſe of BOWLES!!!

Towards the cloſe of the poem we have alluſion to a deſign of illuſtrating the *picturesque characters* of Theocritus, by paintings of Sir George Beaumont, from new tranſlations by Meſſrs. Sotheby, Rogers, Hayley, W. Spencer, and *the Author*.

224. *Letter to* William Baker, *Eſq. M.P.; occaſioned by his late Addreſs to the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of* Hertford. *By a Freeholder.*

A BARE peruſal of this epiſtle will ſhew of what ſpirit and what party the author is.

225. *Reaſons why the Society of Friends ſhould not vote for Members of Parliament, &c.*

IN proportion as "the *love* of many waxes cold," the *profeſſions* of a few burn with a ſtronger flame. The Quakers, finding the number of ſeceders from them increaſe, endeavour to draw tighter the bond that keeps together this peculiar people. "Admitting that the Legiſlature of this empire is the moſt perfect in the world, or even admitting *any form of authority*, this writer contends *they* have nothing to do with it, directly or indirectly, as the moſt prominent part of their profeſſion which regards a government is the doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, in all caſes whatever, *where conſcience is not concerned*; therefore, for this reaſon, they abandon their right to vote for repreſentatives to ſit in the houſe whoſe ſole object is to ſupport a government which, under exiſting circumſtances, is replete by theſe very means"—war and fighting. Is the writer then ſo ſtupidly *paſſive* that he would ſubmit to have his property and life, and the property and life of all who ought to be dear to him, taken away by enemies, without *permitting others* to employ the means of his defence? Is he aware how *his* conſcience is aiming to weaken the hands of Government? or how truly he ſhews himſelf, what the world too long believed his friends to be, the *repreſentatives* of the JESUITS, thus publicly and avowedly decrying "a ſyſtem the baſis of which is War and the Eſtabliſhed Religion, by a forced maintenance?" A Quaker's conſcience is here declared to be, that he muſt be protected in the indulgence of his own vagaries; and, if every ſect claimed the ſame protection for their conſcience, what

what a heterogeneous multitude would be the subjects of this empire, every man claiming to do that which is right in his own eyes, as among the Jews, when there was no king in Israel, Judges xvii. 6. What was the bleſſed conſequence a few more verſes will tell us. But we leave theſe blind and obſtinate profeſſors to their own reflections.

226. *A Narrative of the Proceedings in* America *of the Society called* Quakers *in the Caſe of* Hannah Barnard; *with a brief Review of the previous Tranſactions in* Great Britain *and* Ireland: *intended as a Sequel to "An Appeal to the Society of Friends."*

THE meek, the humble, the ſelf-denying Society of Friends can perſecute for difference of opinions as well as the Eſtabliſhed Clergy, who are paid for maintaining a national religion! As Biſhop Gibſon prevented Dr. Rundle from being promoted to an Iriſh biſhopriek for opinions which he avowed about Abraham's ſacrifice, ſo the Yearly Meeting of Miniſters and Elders perſecuted Hannah Barnard, who had long been an approved miniſter among the Society of Friends in America, for holding the ſame opinions with others concerning the immaculate conception and miracles of Chriſt, and promoting a diſbelief of ſome parts of the Old Teſtament, particularly thoſe which aſſert that the Almighty commanded the Iſraelites to make war upon other nations. After various meetings and Jeſuitical conſtructions, and differences of opinions among themſelves, a Meeting of Miniſters and Elders in London, in 1800 "(conformable to the *verbal advice* given by the Yearly Meeting of Miniſters and Elders, *in caſe ſhe ſhould continue in her diſſent*), recommends the ſaid Hannah Barnard *to deſiſt from travelling or ſpeaking as a miniſter of our religious Society*; but that ſhe *quietly* return, by the firſt fair opportunity, to her own habitation." (p. 6.) Other examiners were of opinion that "ſhe only expreſſed her apprehenſions that too much infallibility had been imputed to the Old and New Teſtaments, not only by other people, *but alſo by Friends. She appeared to be cloſely united to the Society in a firm belief of the moderate manifeſtation of the Divine Will*; and we endeavoured to convince her *of the propriety of Friends ſentiments* on thoſe points, *wherein ſhe ſeemed to agree with them.* She received our viſits *in a very friendly manner*; and we believe it may be truly added, that we parted *under the influence of mutual good will.*" (p. 10.)

In the ſtatement of the ſubſtance of ſeveral conferences between Hannah Barnard and the Committee of the Monthly Meeting of Devonſhire-houſe, with an explanation of her ſentiments, preſented to the Committee of the Quarterly Meeting, Jan. 5, 1801, ſhe tells them, that, "as a believer in the pure practical doctrines of the Goſpel, and their evidences coinciding with the nature and will of God, ſo has ſhe been favoured, as ſhe apprehends, to diſcern it through the inſtructions of that portion of Divine intelligence beſtowed upon her. She believed it her duty to hold up a diſtinction, in point of eſſentiality, between doctrinal truths and hiſtoric facts, and the evidence on which they reſpectively and ſeparately depended; viz. the firſt on the evidence of Divine conviction or illumination on the mind, whereby it becomes revealed truth to us as individuals, which is the living, ſure, and ſubſtantial evidence whereon every thing reſts, which is eſſentially neceſſary to be believed and regarded as the rule of our relative duties to God and man; whereas the latter muſt, in the ordinary courſe of things, depend ſolely on the credit of the hiſtorian." (pp. 120—122.)

227. *The Confeſſions of* William-Henry Ireland; *containing the Particulars of his Fabrication of the* Shakſpeare *Manuſcripts; together with Anecdotes and Opinions (hitherto unpubliſhed) of many diſtinguiſhed Perſons in the Literary, Political, and Theatrical World.*

TIME was when modeſt Virtue bluſhed even to produce her claims to remuneration. The *Confeſſions* of Rouſſeau, Couteau, and Ireland, will ſhew that unbluſhing Impudence has no reſerve in glorying in impoſture. Credulity, in matters of ſerious importance, was the fault of former ages; it extends in the laſt to trifles; and the moſt intereſting and ſacred truths are diſbelieved. Forgery and Deceit are varniſhed over with the name of "boyiſh tricks;" and the publick are made to laugh at one another, at the fictitious aſſeverations of perſons who ought to turn their reputed cleverneſs to better uſe. The bubble is burſt—and the impoſtor pleaſes himſelf with telling us how it was formed.

228. *Poſt-*

228. *Poſtſcript to a Letter to the Rev.* G. Burder, *occaſioned by his Appendix to his Sermon on Lawful Amuſements.*

THE Letter was reviewed p. 345. The *ſoi-diſant* "Serious Chriſtians," like the Serious Philoſophers of modern times, indulge a ſecret miſanthropy towards all men whoſe ſentiments do not coincide with their own. The object of this Poſtſcript, grown more angry and abuſive, calls names without mercy, and is deſervedly treated with juſt rigour.

229. *A Sermon, preached to the Congregation at* St. George's *, Manchester, on the Death of their much-reſpected Miniſter the Rev.* John Johnſon, *who departed this Life on* Saturday, September 22, 1801, *including a brief Memoir of his Life. By* W. Roby.

MR. J. was admitted in Lady Huntingdon's college at Trevecka, in South Wales, where he purſued his preparatory ſtudies; and, theſe being finiſhed, he was one of the firſt ſix ſtudents who were ordained on the plan of ſeceſſion. After his ordination he laboured in numerous places as an itinerant, amidſt diverſified circumſtances, and with conſiderable ſucceſs. In ſome of his preaching excurſions, the wrath of man and the providence of God were remarkably exemplified: one of his perſecutors was *ſtruck dead* in a cart; and, on proſecution by indictment, the evidences would not perjure themſelves, though the jury, notwithſtanding the retiring of one of their body, brought him in *guilty*. He died uttering the crudities of Enthuſiaſm.

230. *A Letter from a Bull-Bitch to his Grace the Duke of* Portland, *on the Subject of Catholic Emancipation.*

A STROKE of humour at the Catholic Petition, from one who ſays her huſband addreſſed to his Grace, early in 1800, a few pages on the ſame ſubject, ſigned BULL-DOG. The queſtion is reduced to three heads: whether it be conſonant to the principles of our glorious and bleſſed Conſtitution? whether the preſent is the proper period for canvaſſing the ſubject? and whether the perſons who claim it are entitled to ſuch a privilege? All are anſwered in the negative.

* "This church was originally intended for an Epiſcopal congregation; but the perſon who built it becoming inſolvent, it fell into the hands of his creditors."

231. *A Letter to the Honourable* Charles James Fox, *on the Catholic Petition.*

A BRIEF but plain view of its object. "The Papiſts are playing a deep game: power is their object, religious oppreſſion their pretence."

232. *The Speech of Mr. Deputy* Birch, *in the Court of Common Council, at the Guild-hall of the City of* London, *on* Tueſday, April 30, 1805, *againſt the* Roman *Catholic Petition, now before both Houſes of Parliament.*

NERVOUS, comprehenſive, and very much to the purpoſe; and the delivery of it in the City Senate, we can teſtify, was ſtill ſuperior to the compoſition. We are happy to ſee the ſenſe of the publick collected on this occaſion by ſuch addreſſes. (See p. 479.)

233. *Obſervations on the Petition of the* Roman *Catholicks of* Ireland, *and its dangerous Tendency to all Parties. By a Friend to the Conſtitution in Church and State.*

THIS may be conſidered as a ſummary of the arguments on this important queſtion; an examination of the reaſons for diſqualifying the petitioners for offices, &c. viz. their religious tenets, which lead them to aim at the ſubverſion of the Church and State ever ſince the Reformation—whether theſe reaſons and cauſes, which occaſioned or rather forced our anceſtors to incapacitate the Roman Catholicks from exerciſing all offices of truſt in the State, &c. and being members of the Legiſlature, are not ſtill ſubſiſting, if not in ſo great a degree as when the different ſtatutes were enacted, yet ſtill in that degree to render it highly imprudent and dangerous to ſuffer any farther relaxation of the ſtatutes. "It muſt be obvious to every one, that the Roman Catholic tenets are the ſole cauſe of theſe animoſities; for, the principles of that religion are, to keep the common people in the groſſeſt ignorance, and to encourage their religious prejudices."..... "It has been the misfortune of the preſent age to attempt too many reforms and plans, as though mankind had arrived to that degree of perfection which is not attainable in our preſent ſtate, and, in conſequence, various viſionary and ſtrange projects, particularly at the beginning of the French Revolution (ſuch as the immediate abolition of ſlavery, and many other wild ſchemes), for meliorating

meliorating the condition of our fellow-creatures, but which have produced quite the contrary effect. Of this nature is the Petition of the Roman Catholicks of Ireland, very plain and ſpecious in appearance, but pregnant with miſchief and deſtruction to all parties: to the Roman Catholicks themſelves it would be particularly ſo, for it muſt naturally occaſion the renewal of religious diſputes, when, in conſequence, it would be thought neceſſary to re-enact all thoſe penal ſtatutes for the repeal of which they now profeſs to be impreſſed with ſentiments of affectionate gratitude. Profeſſing and feeling ſuch ſentiments, one might have ſuppoſed that the Roman Catholicks would have been contented with thoſe benignant laws which had been enacted for meliorating their condition; but, far from being ſo, they now preſent a petition to be put on the ſame footing as his Majeſty's ſubjects of the Eſtabliſhed Church." (p. 25.)—"It would be highly abſurd to deceive ourſelves with the idea that the Roman Catholicks, when again in power, that is, members of the Legiſlature, &c. will be content; and, ſuppoſing the petition complied with, what is to be done in regard to the two Univerſities? All theſe things being ſeriouſly examined and conſidered, it muſt appear to every impartial perſon that the requeſt of the petition, if complied with, ſo far from being the means of conducing to the general and permanent tranquillity, ſtrength, and happineſs of the Britiſh Empire, is opening the door to confuſion, and to the introduction of civil and religious broils."

234. Multum in Parvo. *A Letter from* Sheelah *to* John Bull, *on* Iriſh *Affairs.*

AN attempt at humour, recommending conciliatory meaſures.

235. *The Hiſtory of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of* London, *from its earlieſt Annals to the Peace of* 1802. *By* Anthony Highmore, *Solicitor, Member of the South-eaſt Diviſion of the Company.*

MR. HIGHMORE does not ſtrictly confine himſelf to the hiſtory of the Company, but prefixes two chapters containing the hiſtory of the uſe of arms of all kinds, and armour. In chap. III. the author deduces the hiſtory of the Company from the Conqueſt; but he does not very clearly prove its exiſtence either under the firſt or ſecond William. So many perſons will feel intereſted in the ſubject of this compilation, that the labour of the very ingenious author will doubtleſs find both approbation and reward.

236. *An Eſſay on the Conſtruction, Hanging, and Faſtening of Gates, exemplified in Six Quarto Plates. Second Edition, improved and enlarged. By* Thomas N. Parker, *M.A.*

FROM a two ſhilling pamphlet this country gentleman has extended to a ſix ſhilling book this work, whoſe object is to deſcribe "the perſeverance and ſucceſs with which horned cattle and horſes aſſail the hinges and latches of gates."

237. *Supplementary Number to the large Prints of* Shakſpeare.

THIS Number, which entirely completes that important work, contains

1. A Midſummer-Night's Dream; painted by Fuſeli, and engraved by Ryder.
2. The Chriſtening of Queen Elizabeth; painted by Mr. Peters, engraved by Cobyn.
3. Imogen entering the Cave; painted by Mr. Weſtall, engraved by Gaugain.
4. Deſdemona in Bed; painted by Mr. Boydell, engraved by Leney.
5. Shakſpeare nurſed by Tragedy and Comedy; painted by Mr. Romney, engraved by B. Smith.

Beſides the above Shakſpeare ſubjects, this number contains a whole-length Portrait of his Majeſty, as a Frontiſpiece to the firſt volume of the large Prints, painted by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by B. Smith; a whole-length Portrait of her Majeſty, as a Frontiſpiece to the ſecond volume of the large Prints, by the ſame painter, engraved by Ryder; the Title-page to both the volumes, from deſigns, in *baſſo-relievo*, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, engraved by Leney. It contains alſo the two following Dedications, a Preface, a Catalogue of the Prints, &c. &c.

"To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"In preſenting this Volume of the Shakſpeare Prints to your Majeſty, I only fulfill the intentions of my departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, who, in all his arduous endeavours to improve the Fine Arts in this his native country, always found, in your Majeſty's goodneſs, a kind and encouraging patronage, that animated him to ſtruggle with all his difficulties. He has taken every opportunity to proclaim with gratitude that patronage with

with which he was so highly honoured. I therefore flatter myself your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept this his last labour from the hands of

Your Majesty's dutiful and devoted servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL.

London, March 25, 1805."

"*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

"It was always the ambitious wish of my late departed relation, Mr. Alderman Boydell, strongly impressed as he was with your Majesty's goodness to him, to have the honour of laying this Volume of the Shakspeare Prints at your Majesty's feet. He has for that purpose graced the volume with your Majesty's Portrait. In executing the wishes of my late respected relative, I hope your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the humble duty of Your Majesty's most devoted subject and servant,

JOSIAH BOYDELL."

Mr. Boydell begins the Preface by stating, that, by the death of his much-lamented uncle, Mr. Alderman Boydell, it has unfortunately fallen to his lot to give the subscribers of the Shakspeare some account of the rise and progress of that work; which originated in a conversation that took place in the year 1787, as appears by a paper written and printed by Mr. Nicol, giving an account of what he had done for the improvement of printing in this country. In this paper, which is subjoined, Mr. Nicol says,

"When I first proposed to Messieurs Boydell to publish a national edition of Shakspeare, ornamented with designs by the first artists of this country, it must be confessed I did not flatter myself with seeing it carried into immediate execution. The idolatry with which I have ever regarded the works of that inspired Poet has often prompted me to make similar propositions. At so early a period of my life as the jubilee at Stratford, the proposal was made to Mr. Garrick, that great histrionic commentator on the author. Why it was then neglected, it is not now easy to say; I attribute it more to the youth and inexperience of the proposer than to any want of propriety in the plan. The event has shewn the proposal was neither improper nor impracticable.

"The conversation that led to the present undertaking was entirely accidental. It happened at the table of Mr. Josiah Boydell, at West End, Hampstead, in November 1787. The company consisted of Mr. West, Mr. Romney, and Mr. P. Sandby; Mr. Hayley, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Brathwaite, Alderman Boydell, and our host. In such a company it is needless to say that every proposal to celebrate genius or cultivate the fine arts would be favourably received."

Early in the year 1789 the undertaking was so far advanced that a great number of the pictures were painted, and a gallery built on the site of Mr. Dodsley's house in Pall Mall to receive them. This is followed by an Address to the Publick, and a Letter to Sir J. W. Anderson by the late worthy Alderman (printed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 176), in which he states that the great object of his undertaking was to establish an English School of Historical Painting; and that he believes it will be readily admitted that no subjects are so well calculated for this purpose as the scenes of Shakspeare; that he once flattered himself with being able to have left the pictures and gallery to that generous publick who have so long encouraged his undertakings, but the convulsions on the Continent, &c. &c. put it out of his power.

Mr. Boydell concludes the Preface by stating that this so peculiarly regards the subscribers to the Shakspeare, that some explanation seems necessary. He adds,

"It certainly was the late Alderman's intention, as well as my own, to have presented the Shakspeare Gallery to the publick, for the improvement of young artists in historical painting; the whole to have been immediately under the patronage of the subscribers to the Shakspeare. But the imperious circumstances of the times, as he has truly stated, rendered his liberal and patriotic purpose abortive.

"Messieurs Boydell and Nicol beg leave to inform the subscribers to the Shakspeare, that the medal which they mean to have the honour of presenting to them is now finished at the mint of that ingenious and valuable member of society, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham. It has been somewhat delayed by his great publick undertakings in his line; but they flatter themselves that its beauty will make amends for the delay.

"They intend that the name of each subscriber shall be engraven on the medal presented; and, that this may be done with accuracy, they entreat the favour of every subscriber to sign his name with his own hand on a sheet of vellum which will be presented to him for that purpose; or this may be done at No. 90, Cheapside,

Cheapside, or No. 58, Pall Mall, where the medal may be seen.

"And, now this great national work is concluded, they cannot take leave of their subscribers without returning them their most grateful thanks for their long-continued and generous support. They once thought of doing more; as it is, they must content themselves with knowing that they have put it in the power of every subscriber to possess, in his own library, a monument to the memory of the immortal Shakspeare, which has cost them considerably above ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS. The encouragers of this great national undertaking will also have the satisfaction to know that their names will be handed down to posterity as the patrons of native genius, enrolled with their own hands in the same book with the best of Sovereigns, the father of his people, the encourager of all good works. They flatter themselves, that, some hundred years hence, the autographs of all the first men of taste who lived in England at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, with their Sovereign at their head, will be deemed no small curiosity, especially when this circumstance is celebrated by a medal struck for that especial purpose.
March 25, 1805. JOSIAH BOYDELL."

With the circumstances that induced the proprietors to dispose of them by lottery, we presume almost all our readers to be acquainted. By this lottery the prize which comprised them became the property of Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square; and, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, 1805, they were sold by Mr. Christie, in separate lots, by which this great collection is scattered like the Sibyl's leaves. The prices at which they were generally sold display a striking contrast to the prices which were paid for painting them, the produce of the sale not amounting to much more than six thousand pounds, though two of them by Sir Joshua Reynolds fetched more than their original purchase-money. One of them, viz. *Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, for which the artist was paid one hundred guineas, was purchased by Samuel Rogers, Esq. for 215l. 5s.; the other, *The Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, for which Messieurs Boydell paid five hundred guineas, was purchased by Ld. Egremont for covered 630l. 5s.

That many valuable pictures did not produce a larger sum than they were sold for, must be attributed to their being so large, and for large pictures the apartments of this country are not generally calculated.

238. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Mary le Bow, London, on Thursday, May 20, 1802, *before the Society for promoting* Christian *Knowledge. By* John *Lord Bishop of* Oxford.

FROM Mark xvi. 15, the Bishop shews, that "the labours of the Apostles, though far surpassing our weak efforts, may be our example and our polar star, guiding and enlightening our way through this trial and pilgrimage." Their work of preaching the Gospel to all nations is to be prosecuted as a duty incumbent upon Christians of all ages; for the history of the propagation does actually reach down to the present day in a continued series, remitted or increased at times, but always subsisting; and there yet remains a great void to be filled up in numerous nations, who have never yet known the name of Christ, and the blessings of the Gospel. "The Apostles were to have their successors, upon whom should devolve their high trust, so far as it was necessary or expedient, to be communicated to all others. I mean simply at present that Ministers were to be lawfully sent and ordained, whose charge it is to maintain and propagate the religion of Christ wherever it stood in need of either. The Apostle of the Gentiles makes express provision for this. To these their successors must the promise of the Spirit be understood to extend in a secondary sense. They are those to whom our Saviour will be present "always, even to the end of the world," not indeed sensibly, and with extraordinary influence, for that would answer to perpetual inspiration, of which the world has seen no proof for ages past; nor is it necessary, the counterbalance being removed; for we have not now to preach a novel religion, contrary to the destruction of all religious establishments. We must trust, however, that, wherever we labour with truth and zeal to make known the terms of God's covenant with man, that he will not only look down from Heaven upon us, but will even forward our labours with the powerful, though unseen assistance, of his spirit. We are to labour then each in his vocation, all Christians as lending their aid, but the ministers of the Church (under the protection, and according to the terms, of that church to whose service they are dedicated) being the active instruments, for *I cannot approve of commissioned missionaries touching,*

*touching, as it were, the ark with unhallowed hands, or even of Missionary Societies, framing to themselves a new code of articles of religion in contradiction to those of the Mother Church, whose children they are. I cannot but lament that the intemperate zeal of some has lately proceeded thus far**." (pp. 7, 8.)

"But not to forget, while assistance is liberally reached out by the Society to other nations and distant regions, that they have a domestic call upon them, to prevent or remedy the partial obliterations of the Gospel at home, and even in countries where it has been fully preached and established. The very subordination of society induces a continual decay of Christian piety, beyond what the public establishment and support of religion can prevent or remedy. While that subordination extends to a very low degree, and leaves vast numbers to have their time wholly occupied by daily labour in support of themselves and their families, the means of instruction in any the smallest matter of literature must be very scanty, if not altogether deficient. There is, indeed, that most valuable gift of God, the institution of a Sabbath, open even to these; but something of preparation, however little, is wanting for the right use even of that comprehensive blessing. Add to this, the indifference which is apt to creep in upon low minds, even if they were likely, as they are not, to be free from corruption: with them, alas! the zeal for knowledge, and the true sense of what is excellent and amiable, is blunted and faint, if not extinguished; this genial warmth is repelled and chilled by penury and sordid occupation; neither have they the same opportunity for watching over the growing morals of their children, nor the same attention to the keeping them free from corruption, and forming them early to good habits. They leave much to chance, whilst temptations and snares beset the unfortunate victims on every side. There are not, indeed, wanting foundations for the education of the poor; but they are inadequate to the great extent of the demand, and the parties themselves have not the means of supplying the defect. There obtains, therefore, sometimes an almost total ignorance, or at best a knowledge too imperfect to be the guide of life. The unhappy objects are beset by the snares of the world before they know that there is a God, a Saviour, a covenant of redemption between God and man, and a future state of rewards and punishments. When their lives are already become a forfeit for their crimes, they have then these things to learn for the first time. If the share of knowledge which they want is little, which I grant it is, yet the importance of it to them is not the less. It is their all, the one ewe lamb which should be their property. Their whole temporal and future welfare depends upon it; and if it lies within little compass, it is the more incumbent on us to impart it. Let us consider that these are among those for whom Christ died, that they are some of those little ones, of which it was not his will that one should perish." The Bishop beautifully illustrates our Saviour's expressions of kindness and affection towards little children, by supposing that he took delight in setting before himself, in that age of innocence and simplicity, the image of what man ought to be, and in cherishing thus his fond regard and tender love for the whole race of men, free from that disgust with which it must have been accompanied when he saw him entangled with the corruptions of the world, and stained with its many pollutions." (14.)

May we be permitted to enlarge this pleasing conjecture from the words of our blessed Lord, Matt. xviii. 10, expressive of the special guardian care of Heaven over them, "that in Heaven their angels continually behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven." The passage is strongly expressive of his love towards men, viewing them in that time of life whilst yet uncorrupted, of compassion for them during their state of trial, and of the hope that they will make advantage of his mission, so as to attain in the end a state of happiness and favour with the Almighty. The words convey no casual reflection, but rather an important promise and admonition, an assurance on the part of God that he does not send these little ones into the world unprotected; that it is not his will that any one of them that is of man born into the world should perish; and, if such be his will, it follows of necessity that, infinitely powerful as he is, he has provided sufficient means of salvation for all: there are no reprobates in his sight,

* See "Account of a Missionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean."

ſight, none at leaſt ſo created by him. Not only his protection but his favour and kindneſs hang over us, and will never deſert us, unleſs as far as we forſake him and ſwerve from our duty.

The Society has always conſidered the encouragement of Charity Schools as one of its principal objects, has nurſed and foſtered them from the beginning, furniſhed them with the means of inſtruction, and annually preſented them to the publick.

239. *A Sermon for the firſt Day of* June, 1802, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving for Peace. By* R. Potter*, *M. A. Vicar of* Loweſtoft *and* Kettingland, *and Prebendary of* Norwich.

MR. P. whoſe tranſlations of the Greek tragedians we have noticed 30 years ago, like the late venerable Biſhop of Hereford, leaves this legacy to the worthy inhabitants of his united pariſhes. "Diſabled as I am, by age and infirmities, from addreſſing you in my proper place, permit me, with the greateſt reſpect, to preſent this diſcourſe to you, as a ſmall token of my ſincere regard for you, and of my gratitude for your many favours and kind indulgences to your very affectionate and faithful ſervant, R. POTTER."—From 1 John iv. 7. he inculcates univerſal love and benevolence, deducing the firſt principles of both from the Creator himſelf, a law of our nature, every violation of which proceeds from a depravity of the mind. He calls upon us all to "look back with honour and gratitude to the dignified magnanimity of our Sovereign; to the undeviating wiſdom of his miniſters through the whole of the arduous conteſt; to the heroic ardour of our fleets and armies; to the active and vigorous efforts of our militia; to the voluntary exertions of our truly Engliſh yeomanry; in ſhort, to the happy attachment of an united people in the defence of their country: and then let us adore the diſtinguiſhed protection of Almighty God, who hath at length reſtored to us the bleſſings of peace." (p. 13.) . . . "We have always had more to fear from an impious philoſophy than from the artillery of the enemy. I am now within my proper province. We well know their inſidious arts and indefatigable efforts to diſſeminate their deteſtable principles among us, principles which, under the ſpecious names of philoſophy, liberty, and equality, had a direct tendency to introduce irreligion, profligacy of manners, a contempt of all laws divine and human, anarchy, and the ſevereſt tyranny that ever oppreſſed an infatuated people. The contagion ſpread rapidly and widely. During the rage of this peſtilence, no peace could have been made with ſafety to us as an independent nation, as men and as Chriſtians. Nor is the danger yet over, although ſome late events may ſeem to have brought both them and us to our more ſerious ſenſe of theſe things. May that good Providence, which hath ſaved us from our enemies, continue to be gracious to us, and ſave us from ourſelves! We have heard much, and probably ſhall hear much more, of projected reformation in the civil part of our government, and of more extended liberty in the eccleſiaſtical; but let us not be deluded by this ſlippancy of language. It is our particular happineſs to live under an excellent conſtitution, planned with ſedate wiſdom, and eſtabliſhed with unſhaken fortitude. It is our duty to deliver it down inviolate to our poſterity, declaring, in the language of our noble anceſtors, "We will not that the laws of England be changed."

* This learned Divine is ſince dead. See our vol. LXXIV. pp. 791, 974.

240. *Memoire juſtificatif de la Conduite de la* Grande Bretagne, *en arretant les Navires Etrangers & les Miniſtres de Guerre des Trues aux Inſurgens de l'*Amerique*.

"THIS Memoire juſtificatif was printed at the expence of his Majeſty's then government. It was never publiſhed to be ſold, but only circulated by the late Lord Dover, then Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, and to all the maritime neutral courts, with great ſucceſs. The general queſtion was at that time, as now, vehemently agitated, and as little underſtood or perverted. But a ſhort propoſition was to do the buſineſs, and equivocally to be taken for granted. *Free ſhips make free goods* is a ſhort maxim never doubted; but neutral ſhips qua merely neutral are not free: ſhips free by treaty only make free goods. To aſſert any thing more, is to ſay that neither France nor Great Britain, nor any other *belligerent whatſoever*, ſhall ſtop and ſearch. Commerce on the ſea ſhall be as free as air, ſhall finally deſtroy the profitable carrier. Trade itſelf by all neutrals hitherto not

* Drawn up by Sir James Marriott.

belligerents,

bell gerents, becoming involved as actual belligerents and immediate allies, coming into the war to affiſt the weakeſt power in a maritime conteſt, and even that power which, when it was not then in deſpair at the loweſt pitch of its naval efforts, had, among its other moſt ſevere regulations, publicly declared to all neutral maritime nations that the manufactures of its enemies ſhould not only be conſidered *primo intuitu* as the property of its enemy, but *infect* even neutral property. What a proud and daring preſumption to interdict its opponents *aquâ & igne*, if third parties will be ſo pleaſed to ſubmit to be dictated to concerning their own wants. The criſis has now arrived to a more comprehenſive evil than in the years 1778 and 1780, and the whole world is ſet on fire, to that it has been thought neceſſary to give this Juſtification more publicly to the attention of every underſtanding in the circles of political or commercial ſociety. It contains a regular ſeries of argument on all points whatſoever of the general queſtion of privileged ſhips, and does not reſt upon the ſingle caſe of reciprocal aſſiſtance ſtipulated upon a ſuppoſed probability of the fact of Invaſion; a *caſus fœderis* which ſome people inſiſted did not exiſt. It ſhould ſeem as if there is no juſtice nor reaſon in the world but the ultimate reaſon of all ſovereign force and power, and that the deſpotic genius of foreign governments, and the avidity of men, are to prevail univerſally, who in truth have no country and no character, who, not being able to reſide under any one conſtituted authority, fly from place to place, eager, if poſſible, to avoid their creditors, and better their own ſituations, although they at the ſame time ſcatter flaming torches. Intereſt perverts the underſtanding and hearts of men, and for this reaſon, ſo little is it underſtood with what an honourable partiality the Britiſh Conſtitution has marked the bounds of right and wrong in the diſtribution of public juſtice both to foreign ſubjects as well as its own. This Memoir contains every thing that can be deſired to be known concerning the proceſs in a Britiſh high Court of Admiralty, of which complaints have been ſo unjuſtly made, and which have been liſtened to too eaſily." Preſatory Note by the Editor.

241. *Chriſtian Intrepidity; or, a Diſſuaſive from the Fear of Death in the Diſcharge of Duty; a Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Dudley, *on Wedneſday the 30th of* October 1803, *being the Day appointed for a general Faſt. By the Rev.* Luke Cooker, *LL.D.*

ON the very threſhold of this publication we ſee what much pleaſes us, a dedicatory Addreſs to Mr. Parker Coke, conceived in lively and juſt terms of commendation for his public conduct at Nottingham. Dr. B. expreſſes a ſtrong abhorrence of thoſe violations of the freedom of election by which that town was ſo much diſgraced; and, alluding to the meaſures taken by the wiſdom of Parliament on that ſubject, he ſays, with great propriety, "on the latter occaſion it was truly pleaſing to ſee that the fiery zeal of oppoſition could be effectually regulated by a judicious interference of the civil power; a circumſtance which abundantly ſhews that, whenever the Conſtitution is allowed to exert its extrinſic force, as well as to demonſtrate its intrinſic beauty, it is amply competent to redreſs every grievance that preſſes upon the people."

The Sermon itſelf contains a ſpirited yet Chriſtian exhortation, to all ranks of perſons, to exert themſelves againſt the common enemy: and though on this topic it is not very ſtrikingly diſtinguiſhed from many others we have had occaſion to read, yet loyalty and patriotiſm appear ſo conſpicuous in it, that we are unwilling to continue the accidental neglect which has made us hitherto ſilent upon it. The beginning of the diſcourſe is that which chiefly recommends intrepidity, from the very appropriate text of Luke, xii. 4, 5: "I ſay unto you, my friends, be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom you ſhall fear: fear Him, who, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into Hell; yea, I ſay unto you fear Him."

242. Enoch, *or the Advantages of high Attainments in Religion; a Sermon preached at* Orange-ſtreet Chapel, Leiceſter-ſquare, London. *By* William Moſeley, *Miniſter of the Tabernacle,* Hanley. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.* Hanley, 1804.

"THE Author of the following diſcourſe has not been induced to publiſh at the requeſt of friendſhip, the reſpectable parties that made the firſt application being before unknown to him. The probable influence the ſubject

ject may have in promoting perſonal religion," a ſentiment expreſſed in the above communication, is the motive which has induced him to preſent his diſcourſe to the publick. He makes no apology for the abſence of what are called the diſtinguiſhing doctrines of grace, becauſe their introduction is rendered unneceſſary by the nature of his ſubject." It is well known that Enoch was an eminent example of piety and virtue juſt on the eve of the deſtruction of the world by the flood for its degeneracy. Mr. M. has made a ſuitable improvement of his character, as deſcribed in Geneſis, v. 24, allowing for language which he has graſted on that of Scripture, and for his miſrepreſentation of Dr. Johnſon, whom he invidiouſly calls "the champion of morality," whereas much of his melancholy is to be aſcribed to conſtitutional indiſpoſition.

243. *The Manners of the ancient* Iſraelites; *containing an Account of their peculiar Cuſtoms, Ceremonies, Laws, Polity, Religion, &c. &c. In Three Parts. Written originally in* French, *by* Claude Fleury; *with a ſhort Account of the ancient and modern Samaritans. The whole much enlarged, from the principal Writers in Jewiſh Antiquities. By* A. Clarke.

THIS is at leaſt the *fourth* tranſlation of this excellent work which has already fallen into our hands. The original of this work has always been held in the higheſt eſtimation, and this tranſlation of it, with various additions, is entitled to great reſpect and praiſe. This work was greatly eſteemed, and generally recommended, by the late excellent Biſhop Horne. We think with him, that it is an admirable introduction to the reading of the New Teſtament, and all inſtructors will do well and wiſely to put it into the hands of their pupils.

244. *A Memorial of the Medical Committee, addreſſed to the Inhabitants of the City of* Norwich, *and of the County of* Norfolk, *in ſupport of a Plan for the extinction of the Small Pox, by a General Inoculation for the Cow Pox. To which is ſubjoined a Copy of the Reſolutions paſſed at a general meeting of the Inhabitants of* Norwich, *held on* Monday, *July 29th*, 1805.

"IN this age of mutual charity and benevolence, any addreſs, from any claſs of men, in behalf of their fellow-creatures, daily ſuffering from a dangerous and loathſome diſeaſe, might be thought unneceſſary by ſuperficial obſervers. It is, however, a painful reflection, that this is not the caſe: for the conſtant exiſtence of the caſual Small Pox, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its increaſe, during the laſt few months, in this city and county, afford an ample proof that it is an evil of great extent, not only requiring the ſerious attention of an enlightened Legiſlature, but more particularly appealing to the judgment and feeling of ſuch perſons, the object of whoſe duty and profeſſional employment is the prevention and removal of diſeaſe. In ſpeaking of the nature of caſual Small Pox, it may with truth be obſerved, that it has been the ſcourge of human nature for many centuries, and that it has ſurpaſſed every other diſeaſe in virulence and devaſtation: even the Plague itſelf, whoſe very name ſpreads terror through the world, yielding to it in the mortality and loſs of human life which it occaſions, although armed with the power of attacking the ſame individual more than once. The reaſon of this greater mortality from Small Pox than Plague, or any other diſeaſe, will readily occur to the thinking mind; the ravages of the Plague are ſoftened and reſtricted by ſeaſon, and receive limitation from ſoil and climate; but no controul of this nature arreſts the progreſs of Small Pox, its baneful influence exiſting at all times and ſeaſons, and viſiting every ſoil and every climate: ſo that it may be emphatically termed, a general and perpetual Plague. That this character, however dreadful, of Small Pox is true, we need only refer to the bills of mortality, where an account of the deaths ariſing from both diſeaſes is given; and from them it appears, that the deaths ariſing from Plague within the London bills, during a century, viz. from 1601 to 1701 inclusive, were 188,571; but from 1701 to 1801 inclusive, it appears, that in a century, at leaſt 250,000 perſons have periſhed of this fatal diſeaſe, the average of deaths being, in the ſame bills, conſiderably more than 2000 a year. And we may with ſafety preſume, that a ſimilar ratio of the mortality of Small Pox and Plague obtained, during the ſame period, in thoſe parts of the kingdom unnoticed by the London bills.

"But this ſtatement taken from records, warped by no theory, and ſubſervient to no ſpeculation, ſhews only the immediate or direct mortality of Small Pox, and affords us no clue to eſtimate the morbid effects which it exerts upon the human frame, in producing death more remotely, or by the intervention of other diſeaſes; ſuch as its power of forming ſcrophula, or calling into action its latent ſeeds, the moſt fertile cauſe of conſumption, a diſeaſe too fatal, and too general, in the Britiſh iſles. Theſe indirect effects of Small Pox, in

in producing death, or entailing upon mankind other diſeaſes, as permanent weakneſs of body, diminiſhed ſtrength of limb, loſs or defect of ſenſe, as blindneſs and deafneſs, can only be accurately known to medical men, whoſe daily practice brings them acquainted with the victims of Small Pox, whether from its direct or remote influence. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the generous and enlightened ſhould, for a long period, have been employed in inventing means adequate to the reſiſtance and ſuppreſſion of ſo great an evil to ſociety as Small Pox; and we find, ſo long ago as the beginning of the laſt century, about 1722, a method of communicating this diſeaſe, by inoculation, was brought to this kingdom, and which certainly diſarmed it of its danger in a very great degree. Humanity received this diſcovery with eagerneſs, and reaſon argued from it the greateſt good; and it was thought that human nature would no longer be the victim of ſo malignant a diſeaſe. It appears that theſe hopes were too ſanguine; for hiſtory informs us that this mode of giving the diſeaſe by inoculation was at firſt partially received, and of courſe but ſlowly practiſed; and that, after a lapſe of a few years, it became more general among the higher orders of ſociety, and inſtitutions were formed in the metropolis, and in other parts of the kingdom, for the gratuitous inoculation of the lower.—It was hoped, by theſe ſalutary proceedings, not only that great reſtraint would be put upon the progreſs of a diſeaſe, deſtroying, in the firſt fifteen years of life, more than the combined power of all other diſeaſes, but that ultimately the extinction of it would be effected. This goodly proſpect, ſo far from being realized, has been wholly darkened by ſome melancholy facts, which inquiry has eſtabliſhed; and from which it appears that more deaths have taken place ſince the practice of inoculation than before; an effect which is only to be aſcribed to the practice of inoculation among the higher orders, keeping up the caſual Small Pox among the lower in a great degree;—for, compared with caſual Small Pox, the inoculated may be ſaid to be almoſt free from danger; the proportion of deaths from the inoculated being only one in three hundred, whereas it appears, from the caſual Small Pox, at a moderate calculation, about one in ſix falls a victim to the diſeaſe. It was ſoon diſcovered, that, to remedy theſe miſchievous effects of partial Inoculation, and to protect human nature from the caſual Small Pox, it was neceſſary to extend the practice of inoculation generally, or, more ſtrictly ſpeaking, univerſally—and it has been the aim of the firſt medical and political characters to inculcate the neceſſity of ſubſtituting univerſally the inoculated, for the natural Small Pox.—It might have been ſuppoſed that a meaſure dictated by reaſon and common ſenſe, and by which the fatality of Small Pox might have been ſo greatly abridged, would have met with little difficulty in the execution—but theſe humane exertions have failed altogether, as within the laſt few years the mortality from Small Pox has been annually increaſing; for it appears that in the firſt thirty years of the eighteenth century, before the effects of inoculation could be ſhewn, in every 1000 deaths, the proportion ariſing from Small Pox amounted only to 74; but in the laſt thirty years of that century, the deaths from Small Pox amounted to 95 in 1000. It is our opinion, that this failure, in extending generally the inoculation of Small Pox, is not ſo much to be aſcribed to the prejudices of the poor, as to a ſupineneſs of character reſpecting a diſeaſe, or inſenſibility to their own ſafety, the neceſſary attributes of poverty, or of minds whoſe exertion is unceaſingly directed to procuring daily ſuſtenance for themſelves and families. This is evinced by the readineſs with which the poor, when called upon, ſubmit to parochial inoculation.

"But, whatever melancholy impreſſions theſe failures may have made upon the minds of medical men or others, they have been greatly removed, by a new æra in medicine, commencing with the diſcovery of Cow Pox Inoculation, by Dr. Jenner, as a preventive of Small Pox: a diſcovery which ſhould be received and rewarded, not only by individual, but by national gratitude. In this diſcovery, as far as the experiment has been made, there is reaſon to believe that he has afforded mankind a compleat antidote, a certain protection againſt Small Pox, and has, probably, given them the means of extinguiſhing the Small Pox altogether. In giving our ſuffrage to this diſcovery, and to the application of it it is our wiſh to impreſs upon the minds of the inhabitants of this city and county, our thorough conviction of its ſafety, and of its efficacy, when duly employed in preventing Small Pox—that we conſider its action upon the human frame the moſt mild and innocent, never proving fatal, and requiring no aſſiſtance from internal medicine—and laſtly, that it is not contagious—and on theſe accounts, it requires no ſuſpenſion of intercourſe or induſtry, among the different members of ſociety. And as far as our experience has gone, the Cow Pox never calls forth or is followed by any other diſeaſe, ſuch as the evil, general diſability of body, or loſs or imperfection of any of the ſenſes. In addition to theſe facts, we wiſh farther to remark, that in our experience during the laſt five or ſix years,

years, we have never witneſſed an inſtance of a perſon receiving the Small Pox, after having been duly and attentively ſubjected by inoculation to the Cow Pox; and we are of opinion, that the numbers which have been inoculated for it, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (not to mention the other parts of the world) for the laſt five or ſix years, afford an ample teſtimony, an incontrovertible experiment, of its preventive power; not knowing any analogy of action, or law of the animal œconomy, by which it is rendered doubtful, that the preventive effects of Cow Pox upon the human body, after being exerted for four or five years, ſhould not continue to be exerted through life. And that this is the fact is proved by many caſes on record, of perſons receiving the diſeaſe from the Cow, in early years, and never afterwards, through a long life, taking the Small Pox, although expoſed to its action. With this conviction, we are called upon, as the friends of ſcience and humanity, to recommend to the inhabitants of this city and its hamlets, the adoption of the general Cow Pox Inoculation propoſed at the general meeting of the inhabitants of this city, on Monday laſt, July 29th.

"That this recommendation may receive every aſſiſtance that a candid and impartial inquiry can give it, we ſhall briefly examine the force of the objections brought againſt Cow Pox inoculation, and draw a parallel between its effects and the effects of inoculated Small Pox upon the human body.—It is admitted on all hands, that the Cow Pox is never fatal, whereas in the inoculated Small Pox one in 300 periſhes; a circumſtance of no trifling conſideration. It is aſſerted that Cow Pox is not, univerſally, a ſecurity againſt Small Pox, there being inſtances alledged of perſons taking the Small Pox after having been inoculated for the Cow Pox. To give this argument its full force, let us admit all the alledged caſes to be true, and then proceed to aſcertain the proportion they bear to the whole number of perſons who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox.—From this inquiry it appears, that of 250,000 perſons who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox, only 50 perſons have been alledged to have ſuffered from ſubſequent Small Pox; thus, even in this view, the Cow Pox is highly to be preferred to the Small Pox, as, from this eſtimate, *only one perſon in* 5000 *is liable to Small Pox, whereas in inoculated Small Pox, it is admitted, that one perſon in* 300 *periſhes.*—But a more minute inveſtigation has ſhewn, that of theſe fifty alledged caſes, only ten have been ſubſtantiated by evidence admiſſible and adequate; and that it is probable, among theſe ten caſes ſome deception or miſtake may have taken place, on the ſame grounds, as in ſome of the aſſerted caſes of Small Pox ſubſequent to Small Pox, and in which the Chicken Pox has been taken for Small Pox.—Admitting, however, theſe ten caſes to be eſtabliſhed, the concluſion from ſuch admiſſion ſtrongly proves the ſuperior advantages of Cow Pox inoculation; as in that caſe, inſtead of one perſon in 5000, only one perſon in 25,000 would be liable to Small Pox. And farther ſuppoſing in the 250,000 perſons inoculated for the Cow Pox, that ten of them (as aſſerted) ſhould be liable to Small Pox, and ſhould actually take it, and in the uſual way, and that of theſe ten one in five ſhould die, which is a greater proportion than really obtains, it would then appear, that of 250,000 perſons inoculated for the Cow Pox only two perſons would have died, and thoſe from ſubſequent Small Pox; whereas the deaths from the ſame number of perſons (250,000) inoculated for Small Pox (taking the received proportion at one in 309), would be about 834.—Thus it is proved, that the fatality of Small Pox inoculation, compared with that of perſons taking the Small Pox in the caſual way, ſubſequent to the Cow Pox, is, as near as may be, 834 to 2; a fact at once ſtrongly exhibiting the ſuperior advantages and mildneſs of the Cow Pox, when compared with Small Pox.

"With this fact we ſhall conclude our remarks, truſting that enough has been ſaid to incite the inhabitants of this city, to adopt the propoſed plan of general Cow Pox inoculation, and that the poorer claſſes of ſociety will, with gratitude, liſten to theſe friendly counſels, and practiſe a plan ſo neceſſary to their ſafety;—and that the Court of Guardians of the Poor, the Clergy, and leading inhabitants of this city, will aſſiſt and promote meaſures ſo beneficent and ſalutary, not only by their influence but by their example, by diſcouraging, on the one hand, the pernicious practice of inoculating for the Small Pox, and, on the other, advancing, by their utmoſt endeavour, the adoption of the Cow Pox.—And for the ſame reaſon muſt we appeal to the Miniſters, to the Pariſh Officers, and leading men of the ſeveral pariſhes in this County, for their co-operation, in diſcouraging the inoculation of the Small Pox, and in adopting that for the Cow Pox; knowing as we do, that the characters mentioned have with parental attention, and from the beſt motives, encouraged, every few years, in their ſeveral pariſhes, a general inoculation for the Small Pox, a practice highly pernicious, as, at the ſame time that it gives ſecurity to the pariſhes inoculated, it carries danger and death to the adjoining pariſhes, in which inoculation has not taken place.

A plain

A plain and familiar Treatiſe on the Cow-Pox, deſcribing its Origin, Nature, and Mode of Inoculation, (with a Plate), whereby any Perſon may diſtinguiſh the genuine from the ſpurious Kind—a Diſtinction of the utmoſt Importance; as the one Kind renders the Body unſuſceptible of the Infection of the Common Small-Pox; whilſt the other, having only a local Effect, leaves it ſtill liable to that baneful Diſeaſe. Extracted from the Writings of Drs. Jenner, Woodville, Pearſon, &c. and of Meſſrs. Aikin, Bell, Ring, &c. Surgeons; with conſiderable Additions.

DR. DODDRIDGE, in his *Ethics*, has well obſerved, that "all lawful means are to be uſed to preſerve our lives; for, not to preſerve, is to deſtroy." On this ground, a Treatiſe on the Cow-Pox, in a plain, eaſy, and familiar ſtyle, and at a low price, was very much wanted, to extend, if poſſible, the happy advantages which Providence has conferred on the world by ſo valuable a diſcovery; and ſuch a *deſideratum* appears to be here ſupplied.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society have lately received a valuable acceſſion to their Collection of Copies and Verſions of the Scriptures in the following donations, viz.

1. The very firſt Icelandic Bible, printed in 1584
2. Biblia Polonica 1632
3. Biblia Hungarica 1751
4. New Teſtament in the Greenland language 1799
5. The Plantin Edition of the Hebrew Bible, &c. 1584
6. An elegant Folio Greek Teſtament, from Stephens's Edition 1601
7. Foſter's Hebrew Bible, in 4 vols. 4to, ... 1750

For the four firſt of theſe works the Society is indebted to Ernſt Friderick Wolff, Eſq.; for the three laſt to Granville Sharp, Eſq. From each of theſe gentlemen the Society had before received donations of a ſimilar deſcription, of which a particular enumeration may be ſeen in their Annual Report.

It is intended ſhortly to publiſh, by ſubſcription, "Memoirs of the Life of Col. Hutchinſon, Governor of Nottingham, Member of the Council of State for the Commonwealth, and one of the Judges of Charles I.; with original Anecdotes of many of his moſt diſtinguiſhed Contemporaries: and a ſummary Review of Public Affairs. Written by his Widow, Lucy, Daughter of Sir Allen Apſley, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c." To be printed from the original MS. in poſſeſſion of a branch of Col. Hutchinſon's family, and embelliſhed with engravings of portraits, &c.

A ſplendid work, intituled, "A graphic and deſcriptive Tour of the Univerſity of Oxford," is in conſiderable forwardneſs. It will comprehend general picturesque views, correct repreſentations of all the principal public buildings, with their hiſtory and preſent ſtate, and the academic coſtume. The work will be printed in imperial folio, in numbers.

Major Rainsford has in the preſs a work, with plates, relative to the Iſland of St. Domingo. In conſequence of his peculiar acquaintance with the ſubject, a work of great intereſt is expected.

The Meſſieurs Lyſons announce for early publication the firſt volume of their famous work, "A New General Survey of Great Britain." This volume will contain Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, and Buckinghamſhire, and will be illuſtrated with maps, plans, and views of architecture; and a ſeries of picturesque engravings, by Mr. Byrne, will appear at the ſame time, which may be purchaſed ſeparately.

Mr. John Britton has publiſhed the firſt part of a new work, intituled, "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, diſplayed in a Series of ſelect Engravings, repreſenting the moſt beautiful, curious, and intereſting antient Edifices of this Country; with an hiſtorical and deſcriptive Account of each Subject." Each part is to contain ſix, ſeven, or eight engravings, with letter-preſs deſcriptions of each ſubject. Four of the plates will be engraved in the beſt ſtyle, from highly-finiſhed drawings; and the others will be principally illuſtrative details of the former, and executed in a ſtyle to correſpond with the reſpective ſubjects.

Mr. Smith will publiſh, in a ſhort time, a new Map of the United Kingdom, on ſix large ſheets, on which all the principal roads will be carefully deſcribed. The ſame gentleman will publiſh a new Map of England and Wales, on a ſimilar plan, with a view to accommodate travellers.

Mr.

Mr. William Fowler, of *Winterton*, in the county of Lincoln, formerly a working-carpenter of that place, has undertaken to draw, engrave, and colour all the principal Moſaic Pavements which have been diſcovered in Great Britain. He has already publiſhed ſeveral, in which he has evinced a fidelity of repreſentation which has rarely been equaled, and which can never be exceeded. Encouraged by his ſucceſs in copying Moſaic Pavements, he has extended his labours to Stained Glaſs; and he propoſes to copy the principal ſubjects in the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. &c.

The firſt volume of the Journal of Contemporary Voyages and Travels has completed the tranſlations of Caſſas' Travels in Iſtria and Dalmatia; Michaux' Travels in North America; and Kuttner's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Italy; beſides an original Itinerary to Conſtantinople, and copious Analyſes of ſeveral Engliſh works. The ſecond volume is intended to include St. Vincent's Voyage to the African Iſlands, Povalſen's Travels in Iceland, and ſome others.

Mr. Crabb, in *Bremen*, is engaged in a new Critical Grammatical Dictionary of the German and Engliſh Languages, the object of which is to define and elucidate, by example, the various acceptations of all words in the two languages, as a more accurate guide for the choice of proper expreſſions in tranſlating.

The Golden Manuſcript of Bamberg.—Mr. Gley, editor of the *Bamberg Zeitung*, ſome time ago diſcovered, in the library of the Dean and Chapter there, a Manuſcript, containing a Metrical Paraphraſe of the Goſpel Hiſtory, in the moſt antient Saxon dialect. This work had before been known only by the name of *Harmonia Evangelica Cottoniana*, as the copy in the Cottonian Collection of MSS. at Oxford was ſuppoſed to be the only one extant; from which had been publiſhed by Hicks and Nierup. Mr. Gley took a copy of this valuable MS. and communicated it to one of the moſt learned philologiſts of Germany, who filled up the hiatus from the Cottonian MS. tranſlated it, and added grammatical elucidations and a gloſſary. When the whole was ready for the preſs, the publication was unexpectedly hindered by the Chapter of Bamberg. It is hoped, however, from the known character of the Elector of Bavaria, who, by the Treaty of Indemnities, has become Sovereign of Bamberg, that, inſtead of prohibiting, he will encourage and patronize, ſuch an undertaking. The original MS. has been ſent to the Electoral library at Munich. The following is a ſpecimen of the language: Chap. 21. "Johannes mid ſi iungarun godes ambahtman. Lerde thea liudi langſamane rad. Hu that ſie ſtrome fremidin firina farleitin men endi mord uuerk. He was thar managunu liof godaro gumono"—"John, the ſervant of God, with his diſciples, taught men eternal ſalvation; how to do good, to avoid ſin, injuſtice, and murder; and enjoyed the love of many good men."

At the commencement of the French Revolution, when the literary treaſures in libraries of the monaſteries and the public archives were wantonly ſcattered about by the Republican Vandals, Mr. Dobroſsky, ſecretary to the Ruſſian Embaſſy at Paris, collected, and thus ſaved from deſtruction, a great number of rare and valuable MSS. This collection has now been purchaſed by the Emperor Alexander, and forms part of the Imperial library at Peterſburg.

The excavations begun in *Sicily*, under the direction of Landolini, have already procured a ſtatue of Venus, and other antiquities.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been diſcovered in *Theſſaly*, under ſome ruins. Among them are the buſts of Ariſtotle and Anacreon, a large ſtatue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyſimachus, and ſome remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the Antients and the antient Greek Church, was diſcovered at the ſame time.

Another building has been dug out from the lava which buried the city of *Pompeii*, in the year of Chriſt 79. In it ſome articles, in a good ſtate of preſervation, ſuch as vaſes, coins, muſical inſtruments, a beautiful bronze ſtatue, repreſenting Hercules killing the hind which he had overtaken on Mount Maenalus, and ſeveral paintings in freſco, have been found.

M. Prouſt, profeſſor of chemiſtry at *Madrid*, has found in Spain the earth of which floating-bricks are made.

At the town of *Fieſole*, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been diſcovered, and the greateſt part of it cleared from the rubbiſh. It is ſuppoſed that it would contain at leaſt 30,000 perſons.

Laſt

Laſt year ſome workmen began to clear away the rubbiſh around the antient temple of *Pæſtum*. In the courſe of the preſent year the diggings will be completed, and a deſcription of all the remains of antiquity which have been diſcovered will be publiſhed. The antique vaſe of Parian marble, the raiſed work of which repreſents Bacchus, in his infantile ſtate, delivered by Mercury to a nymph to be educated, the work of Salphion the Athenian, which formerly ſerved as a baptiſmal font in the cathedral of Gaeta, has been conveyed to the King's muſeum at Naples.

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

THREE grand Inſtitutions have very lately commenced in the Britiſh Metropolis; two applicable to the purpoſes of general knowledge, and one devoted ſolely to the fine arts.

The FIRST, to be called THE LONDON INSTITUTION, comprifes three diſtinct objects: 1. a library, to contain every work of intrinſic value; 2. reading-rooms for the daily papers, periodical publications, intereſting pamphlets, and foreign journals; 3. a lecture-room, with apparatus and conveniences for various courſes of lectures and experiments. The ſubſcriptions are very liberal, and already amount to above 60,000l. It has been agreed to apply to his Majeſty for a charter; and a committee of 21 perſons has been appointed to prepare and digeſt a plan of the eſtabliſhment.

The SECOND, called THE GENERAL INSTITUTION, and intended to have its meeting in the centre of the town, between the Royal Inſtitution in the Weſt, and the London Inſtitution in the Eaſt, is intended to comprife a library of general reference, and a reading-room for the foreign and domeſtic journals, news-papers, &c. &c.

The THIRD, for which alſo a very large ſum has been ſubſcribed, is intended ſolely to promote the ſtudy of the fine arts; and for this purpoſe a gallery is to be built, and pictures bought for its decoration. It is to be called THE BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR PROMOTING THE FINE ARTS, and is under the patronage of his Majeſty. On the 11th of June, the ſubſcribers of fifty guineas and upwards had a meeting at the Thatched-houſe tavern, when Lord Dartmouth, who was in the chair, was deſired to wait on the Prince of Wales, and requeſt that his Royal Highneſs will do the Inſtitution the honour of accepting the ſituation of Vice-preſident. The Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Lowther, the Right Hon. Charles Long, Sir G. Beaumont, Sir Abraham Hume, and Sir Francis Baring, Barts. and W. Smith, Eſq. Thomas Hope, Eſq. and Thomas Bernard, Eſq. were appointed a ſelect Committee to manage the affairs of the Inſtitution until a Committee of Directors ſhall be elected. A moiety of the ſubſcription of fifty guineas or upwards to be paid within two months from the 4th of June; and the other moiety ſix months afterwards. This promiſes to be a very ſplendid inſtitution.

The adoption of theſe ſpirited plans is honourable to the Metropolis; and we have no doubt but they will be carried into execution with a degree of ſpirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given them birth. Foreigners ſhould view theſe inſtitutions, not as the glittering appendages of deſpotiſm, calculated to hide political deformity, as in France, but as the voluntary acts of a free people, who value ſcience for its own ſake, and who contribute to its promotion, not from motives of oſtentation, but for their own perſonal ſatisfaction and improvement.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Any particulars of the life of Mr. AYRES, who wrote a ſtrange Life of Pope, publiſhed in 1745, for which he obtained a *patent*, will confer obligation on A LIFE-HUNTER.

R. W. aſks why, in Deeds of Conveyance, it is cuſtomary, as a reſerved rent, to condition for a *pepper-corn*, if demanded? *i. e.* why an article of foreign growth ſhould have been preferred to a *barley-corn*, a *grain of wheat*, or any other commodity produced within the country?

A TEMPORARY RESIDENT NEAR LONDON aſks, whether any biographical account has been publiſhed of the late Rev. WM. LAW, and what works he publiſhed?

B. S. will be obliged by any authentic anecdotes relative to the parentage, &c. of JACOB TONSON, the celebrated bookſeller; and of Sir THOMAS WHITE, the founder of St. John's college, Oxford.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT aſks, Where was *Rockholt Houſe*, a place of public entertainment in the year 1743? Where was *Joe's Houſe*, Iſlington, a place of ſimilar deſcription in the year 1747? And where *Phillips's New Wells*, about the ſame time?

In anſwer to PEMBRAY, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER, is engraving; and MARGATE has been frequently engraved.

HENRY'S

HENRY'S TOMB.

SEE yon plain marble—rear its head
Where many a wild flower ſcents the gale;
There, in the arms of Death, is laid
The gentleſt ſhepherd of the vale.

Though wintry ſtorms have haſtened by,
And Spring again adorns the year,
Yet let each ſhepherd heave a ſigh,
And every virgin drop a tear.

For he who, with the ſweeteſt lay,
Hail'd Nature's opening charms before,
Shall never taſte the ſweets of May,
Nor greet the balmy ſeaſon more.

When roſy Morning ſtreaks the ſkies,
And the blithe ſky-lark ſoars above,
No more to meet the dawn he'll riſe,
Nor carol ſweet his ſongs of love.

The ſtorm, which howls acroſs the plain,
And rouſes up the angry wave,
Shall ne'er diſturb his ſoul again,
Nor break the quiet of the grave.

There ſhall the feather'd ſongſters come,
There ſhall they build their humble neſt,
And, warbling ſweet o'er Henry's tomb,
Shall ſoothe his gentle ſoul to reſt.

But thou, Matilda, lovely maid,
For whom alone the ſhepherd ſigh'd,
To thee that day was wrapp'd in gloom,
When Henry droop'd his head, and died.

But calm thy mind, nor let the tear
Of Sorrow from thine eyes diſtil;
His ſpirit oft ſhall hover near,
And be thy guardian angel ſtill.

Yet often, when their toil is o'er,
The village-train, with weeping eyes,
Shall ſcatter many a fragrant flower
O'er the lov'd ſpot where Henry lies.

POOR MARY!

PRYTHEE, why ſo melancholy,
Sighing cannot give him life!—
Ceaſe, thoſe tears are unavailing;
Oh! thus early-widow'd wife,
Poor Mary!

He, obeying calls of Honour,
Nobly march'd into the field;
Fierce his Country's foes oppoſing,
Fame his weapon, Love his ſhield—
Brave fellow!

Thouſands ſoon, their fate lamenting,
Hapleſs fought an early grave—
Thou, alas! amongſt the number!
Deeds of valour could not ſave—
Poor fellow!

Fare thee well, thou gallant hero!
Death hath ſtruck a double blow—
That ſame wound that ſtretch'd thee bleeding
Soon will lay thy Mary low!
Poor Mary!

LINES

ADDRESSED TO A NEW-MARRIED COUPLE.

By S. Morfitt, Esq.

AND are thoſe ling'ring hands for ever join'd;
So ſlow, yet fond; ſo cautious, yet ſo kind?
How pure the wiſh, how temper'd the deſire!
The head all coolneſs, and the heart all fire!
Celeſtial ſweets your nuptial garlands breathe;
Love lends the flowers, and Prudence forms the wreath.

Yet know, though cruel abſence ſhut the ſcene,
And threw a length of dreary miles between,
Know, gentle pair, that Fancy brought me nigh,
A wiſh my flight, my vehicle a ſigh.
Unſeen I ſtood, and ſaw the pomp appear;
Saw liv'ried Cupids mount behind your chair:

Then to the church exulting led the way,
And heard Amelia ſpeak herſelf away;
Saw the fond look, the ling'ring vow outrun,
The compact finiſh'd ere the rite begun.

The pomp is paſt, and vaniſh'd the parade,
The gloves all ſullied, and the flowers all dead;
The bridal-cake, a now-neglected thing,
Forgets its myſtic paſſage through the ring;
Nor, ſhooting magick, through the pillow'd head
Calls the gay viſion round the fair one's bed.

But, gentle pair, in bright ſucceſſion riſe
Far purer tranſports and more laſting joys.
Paſſion will yield to Friendſhip's fervid flame,
And Love be mellow'd to a milder name;
"Something than Beauty dearer" will ſupply
The faded form of face, and prompt th' ecſtatic ſigh.

CONSTANCY AND LOVE.

By Charles James, Esq.

OF all the bleſſings known below,—
And few thoſe bleſſings prove,
The greateſt, ſure, that mortals know,
Are Conſtancy and Love.

The woes of life, though ſometimes loud,
And ſometimes dark, they prove,
Catch rays of comfort on each cloud
From Conſtancy and Love.

Partaken pleaſures doubly pleaſe,
And on each ſenſe improve;
Partaken ſorrows too decreaſe,
Through Conſtancy and Love.

Such calm delights let thoſe deſpiſe
Whoſe maxim is to rove;
Be ours the ſolid joys that riſe
From Conſtancy and Love.

THE

THE QUIBBLE.

SOME friends were met to take a social treat,
The plates before the fire were plac'd for heat;
Says Will to Ned, "A guinea I will bet,
As near as you I tell what plates are set."
'Done,' exclaims Ned; 'I lay fifteen, guinea too.
what you?'
"Fifteen," says Will, "and win your bet 's loft 'tis clear,"
'Pooh, pooh,' cried Ned; "That your Will, "for I have gueſſed *as near*."
Retorted

THE CONTRADICTION.

JACK DASH's coach, the heavieſt of its kind,
Diſplays two lamps before, and two behind:
A paradox it ſeems, but 'tis moſt true,
"Jack's is the *heavieſt* coach and *lighteſt* too."

ON A STONE IN A CHURCH-YARD IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE THE FOLLOWING LUDICROUS EPITAPH IS INSCRIBED TO HIS WIFE BY MR. KEMP.

WHETHER in the other world ſhe'll
Know her brother John,
Or ſcrape acquaintance with
Her ſiſter Soam,
Is not for me to enquire;
But this I know,
She once was mine;
And now
To thee, O Lord! I her reſign,
And am your humble ſervant,
ROBERT KEMP.

ON A HAPPY COUPLE.

A GREEABLER couple could not be,
Whatever pleaſed *he*, always pleaſed *ſhe*.

THE PIOUS PAINTER.

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

THERE once was a Painter, in Catholic days,
Like Job, who eſchewed all evil,
Still on his Madonas the curious may gaze
With applauſe and with pleaſure, but chiefly his praiſe
And delight was in painting the Devil.

They were Angels, compar'd to the Devils he drew,
Who beſieged poor St. Anthony's cell;
Such burning hot eyes, ſuch a damnable hue,
You could even ſmell brimſtone, their breath was ſo blue;
He painted the Devil ſo well.

And now had the Artiſt a picture begun,
'Twas over the Virgin's church-door;
She ſtood on the Dragon embracing her Son;
Many Devils already the Artiſt had done,
But this muſt outdo all before.

The old Dragon's imps, as they fled through the air,
At ſeeing it paus'd on the wing,
For he had the likeneſs ſo juſt to a hair,
That they came as Apollyon himſelf had been there,
To pay their reſpects to their King.

Every child at beholding it ſhiver'd with dread,
And ſcream'd as he turn'd away quick;
Not an old woman ſaw it, but, raiſing her head,
Dropt a bead, made a croſs on her wrinkles, and ſaid
Lord keep me from ugly old Nick!

What the Painter ſo earneſtly thought on by day,
He ſometimes would dream of by night;
But once he was ſtartled as ſleeping he lay;
'Twas no fancy, no dream; he could plainly ſurvey
That the Devil himſelf was in ſight.

"You raſcally dauber!" old Beelzebub cries,
"Take heed how you wrong me again!
Though your caricatures for myſelf I deſpiſe,
Make me handſomer now in the multitude's eyes,
Or ſee if I threaten in vain!"

Now the Painter was bold, and religious beſide,
And on faith he had certain reliance;
So earneſtly he all his countenance eyed,
And thank'd him for ſitting with Catholic pride,
And ſtundily bade him defiance.

Betimes in the morning the Painter aroſe,
He's ready as ſoon as 'tis light;
Every look, every line, every feature, he knows,
'Tis freſh in his eye—to his labour he goes,
And he has the old Wicked One quite.

Happy man! he is ſure the reſemblance can't fail;
The tip of the noſe is red hot;
There 's his grin, and his fangs, his ſkin cover'd with ſcale,
And that the identical curl of his tail;
Not a mark, not a claw is forgot.

He looks, and re-touches again with delight;
'Tis a portrait complete to his mind!
He touches again, and again gluts his ſight;
He looks round for applauſe—and he ſees with affright
—The Original, ſtanding behind!

"Fool! Idiot!" old Beelzebub grinn'd as he ſpoke,
And ſtampt on the ſcaffold in ire;
The Painter grew pale, for he knew it no joke;
'Twas a terrible height, and the ſcaffolding broke;
The Devil could wiſh it no higher.

'Help!

'Help! Help me! O Mary!' he cried in alarm,
As the ſcaffold ſunk under his feet;
From the canvas the Virgin extended her arm; [from harm:
She caught the good Painter, ſhe ſav'd him
There were hundreds who ſaw in the ſtreet.

The old Dragon fled when the wonder he ſpied,
And curs'd his own fruitleſs endeavour.
While the Painter call'd after, his rage to deride, [and cried,
Shook his pallet and bruſhes in triumph,
'*I'll paint thee more ugly than ever!*'

LINES ON DR. JENNER.

By Dr. THEMMEN, *a Dutch Phyſician.*

CYNTHIA ut aufugiunt et lucida Sidera, prodit
Cum pelago ex vaſto SOL, oriente die.
Sic evaneſcunt medicorum inventa priorum,
Cum nova JENNERI naſcitur arte ſalus.

TRANSLATION, *by* J. RING, *Eſq.*

AS the bright ſtars and Cynthia fade away
Before the glories of the dawning day,
So the fair fame of each invention dies,
When the new ſun of JENNER gilds the ſkies.

TRANSLATION OF "MISS BAILEY," A POPULAR SONG, INTO MONKISH LATIN, BY THE REV. G. H. GLASSE; SUNG, AT LADY LOUISA MANNERS'S MASQUERADE, BY ANACREON MOORE.

"——*nec fato, meritâ nec morte peribat,*
"*Sed miſera ante diem.*"

SEDUXIT miles virginem, receptus in hybernis, [nis:
Præcipitem quæ laqueo ſe tranſtulit Aver-
Impranſus ille reſtitit, ſed acrius potabat:
Et, conſcius facinoris, per vina clamitabat—
"Miſeram Baliam! infortunatam Ba-
"liam, [Baliam!"
"Proditam, traditam, miſerrimamque
Ardente demum ſanguine, dum repſit ad cubile, [vile!"
"Ah, belle proditoreule, patrâſti factum
Nocturnæ candent lampades.—Quid multa?—Imago dira, [irâ,
Ante ora ſtabat militis, dixitque, fumans
'Aſpice Baliam—infortunatam Baliam,
'Proditam, traditam, miſerrimamque
'Baliam!'
"Abito—cur me corporis pallore exani-
"mâſti?" [ſtrâſti.
'Perfidius munuſculum, mi vir, adminiſ-
'Pererro ripas Stygias, recuſat juſta Pon-
'tifex, [culpa, carnifex—
'Suicidam Quæſtor nuncupat, ſed tua
'Tua culpa, carnifex, qui violâſti Ba-
'liam, [Baliam!'
'Proditam, traditam, miſerrimamque
"Sunt mî bis deni ſolidi—quam nitidi,
"quam pulchri! [pulchri!"
"Hos accipe, et honores cauponabere ſe-
Tum Lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracundior; [cundior—
Argentum ridens numerat, ſit ipſa vox ju-
'Salve mihi, corculum—Luſiſti ſatis
'Baliam: [vis, aliam!'
'Vale mihi, corculum—Nunc lude, ſi

IMITATION OF ANACREON.

Εις Γυναικας.

WITH horns the ſturdy Bull contends,
His hoof the ſtately Horſe defends;
The Hare from ſpeed her ſafety draws,
The Lion from his depth of jaws;
Swift through the waves the Fiſhes ſwim;
Light through the air the Songſters ſkim;
Nature to Man gave ſenſe; her ſtore
Seem'd then quite ſpent. What had ſhe more?—
What more! To WOMAN ſhe gave charms,
In lieu of all deſtructive arms:
And where is he, not doom'd to feel
Weapons more ſure than fire or ſteel?

TO THE BRITISH ROSCIUS.

Τω σοφω.

HAIL! matchleſs youth, the wonder of the age, [ſtage;
Who like immortal Garrick tread'ſt our
His ſteps thou follow'ſt, and exulting Fame
With all her tongues ſhall celebrate thy name.
As when the bird of Araby expires,
Another Phœnix iſſues from the fires,
So, Garrick dead, we ſtraight a ſecond ſee
Spring from his hallow'd aſhes: THOU ART HE!

THE *ART* OF PHYSICK.

Ὁ βιος βραχυς, ἡ δε τεχνη μακρη.

A Young apprentice, ſpruce and ſmart,
Practitioner of Galen's art,
Diſdain'd the labours of the ſhop,
By no means fit for ſuch a ſop.
His maſter pertly he addreſt:
"Peſtles and mortars I deteſt;
Sir, I deſpiſe thoſe tools of trade,
For hands of vulgar mortals made.
I was not born to caſt-up bills,
To ſerve out purges, plaſters, pills;
No, Sir; by pharmacopic laws
I long to gain the world's applauſe;
My boſom pants for wealth and fame,
And W———'s town ſhall hail my name;
Old D——— ſhall ſoon exalt my callings,
'Bove thoſe of P———, J———, and R———."
He ſpoke; the Doctor ſhakes his ears,
And ſcarcely credits what he hears.
'Good lack-a-day! I think the lad
Has loſt his wits; he 's ſurely mad.

Well!

Well! If you really wish to see
The ART of Phyſick, come with me.'
Old BOLUS now, with air profound,
Commences his accuſtom'd round.
Through divers ſtreets and lanes they ſtray,
Till a ſmall houſe arreſts their way.
They ope the door, and mount the ſtair;
Heads up, toes out, a ſtately pair.
As they approach'd the ſick man's room,
The inexpreſſible perfume
That play'd round Cloacina's ſhrine,
The Faculty can beſt divine;
As, likewiſe, lotions, phials, bliſters,
Vomits, and chamberpots, and glyſters.
The Doctor feels his pulſe; 'Dear me!
You've eat ſome *oyſters*, Sir, I ſee.'
The wife, aſtoniſh'd at his ſkill,
Exclaim'd, "I hope 'twon't make him ill.
I only gave him three or four;
Indeed, Sir, John has had no more."—
'Aye, ſo I ſaid. Who knows th' event,
If people aſk not my conſent?
Quick! bring me paper, pen, and ink,
And make him my preſcription drink.
His malady I aſcertain;
I'll go, make haſte, and come again.'
At home, the pupil urg'd his wiſh
To learn how BOLUS knew the fiſh?
'Tut, tut! Why any man could tell;
Beneath the bed I ſaw the ſhell.'—
"This ART I had not heard before;
Thanks, Sir!" He queſtion'd him no more,
But haſten'd to the patient's bed:
Lo; when he came, the man was dead.
Returning home, he cries, "Too late
I went to ſtop the will of Fate."
'What?' ſays the Doctor, in a huff,
And gave his noſe a pinch of ſnuff,
'It was not ſure the *oyſters*?'—"Worſe,
Oh! worſe by far; he ate a *horſe*."—
'Zounds! eat a *horſe!* you make me ſtare.'
"Nay, then, . . . perhaps . . . it was a *mare;*
Upon my honour, *I eſpied*
A ſaddle lying where he died!"

LINES ON FIRST VISITING A MOTHER'S GRAVE, IN JULY 1804, ABOUT TWELVE MONTHS AFTER HER DECEASE.

AND art thou laid beneath this ſpot of earth,
To whom I owe my origin and birth,
In whoſe fond arms my infancy was rear'd,
By endleſs offices of love endear'd;
From whom with labour firſt I learn'd to frame [der name,
My tongue to ſpeech, and liſp'd thy ten-
Forming my plaſtic mind with pious care
To truth and virtue, fear of God, and prayer?

Yes, Death's tyrannic power has ſwept away
Thy mortal part from life and light of day,
Conſign'd thee to the ſolitary tomb,
Where voice of friends or kindred ne'er can come;
There to repoſe long as the world ſhall laſt,
By dark oblivion's gloomy ſhades o'ercaſt;
Terreſtrial things forgot, and e'en the part
Which moſt of all engag'd, thy feeling heart;
Unmindful of the filial tear that's ſhed,
With unfeign'd ſorrow, o'er thy hallow'd bed.;
While Memory traces back, with buſy ken,
Scenes of paſt years, ne'er to return again.

But, though devoid of ſenſe thy body lies,
Thy ſoul is fled to bliſs beyond the ſkies,
And, looking down, perhaps, well-pleas'd may ſee
This tribute of affection paid to thee;—
A tribute ſmall indeed, but paid with zeal,
Such as Affection's warmth alone can feel,
When moral Worth, and Piety ſincere,
Remov'd from earth, muſt dwell no longer here.

Oh! were I ſure that we ſhould meet again,
My preſent loſs I better could ſuſtain;
But darkneſs reſts upon a future ſtate,
Too thick for mortal ſight to penetrate.
Yet will I hope that God's almighty power
And goodneſs will friends to their friends reſtore,
And that we may for ever dwell above
Together, in ſweet bonds of ſacred love.
Nay, oft it ſeems as if thou ſtill wert near,
Still watching o'er me with a guardian care;
For, wrapt in myſtic viſions of the night,
Thy well-known image ſeems before my ſight,
Oft holding pleaſant converſe, as in times
Long paſt, when thou waſt in theſe earthly climes. [ſcene,
Yet ſometimes mutual griefs obſcure the
And, ſeeming conſcious of Death's gulf between,
Thou tak'ſt a long farewell, as if thy doom
Was fix'd apart for many years to come.

But, oh my ſoul! may I for heaven prepare;
Then will I truſt to meet my mother there.
W. SINGLETON.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MOIRA, AT MARGATE, SEPT. 1803.

BRITANNIA'S Champion! great in arms, ariſe!
Diſplay her honour'd banner to the ſkies;
Lead her determin'd hoſts againſt the foe;
The ſign of certain victory they know:
Armed with ſtrength, with wiſdom for thy ſhield,
The ſword of Juſtice valorouſly wield;
Quell the vindictive Enemy of Peace;
Command Oppreſſion, Tyranny to ceaſe:
The Stars of Heaven ſhall combat on thy ſide;
"The Holy One of Iſrael be thy Guide!"
MUSA PARADISI.

THE

THE MOTTOS TRANSLATED.

A New Union Song.

COME George and come David, come Andrew and Pat,
To the wars now with speed let's repair;
The *Rose*, *Thistle*, and *Shamrock*, shall wave in each hat,
And the *Leek* will not fail to be there.

Our foes with insulting bravados have dar'd
Ev'n to threaten our peaceful retreat;
Should they come, 'tis the vanquish'd alone will be spar'd;
But oppofers muft fall at our feet.

When Harry the Fifth march'd his legions to France,
There to conquer in Agincourt's field,
'Twas then SINGLE-HANDED he dar'd to advance,
Yet proud Gallia was forced to yield.

Now "THREE JOIN'D IN ONE[1]" is the Union we boaft; [peal;
And "WHO SHALL DIVIDE[2]?" we ap-
Whilft "I SERVE[3]" cries each hero that watches our coaft; [feel[4]."
"*Thofe who hurt me my vengeance fhall*

"*May mifchief o'ertake thofe who mifchief intend*[5]."
Is the banner difplay'd to our fight;
And fuccefs will our honeft endeavours attend, [right[6]."
When fupported by "*God and my*

St. George is on horfe; fee, he points to the plains, [fear;
Where St. Andrew leads on without
St. Patrick's bold heroes the centre fuftains,
And St. David's ennobles the rear. B. S.

BY A GENTLEMAN TO WHOM A LADY HAD GIVEN THE FLOWER HEART'S-EASE.

THOU, lovely maid, that gav'ft this flower,
How truly form'd to pleafe!
Thine are the charms—'tis thine the power
To give the heart's true eafe.

Thou canft from care the foul beguile,
Such mildnefs in thine eye;
When on thy lips there fits a fmile,
Away all forrows fly.

Thy manners, of the gentleft kind,
Without affected art,
And fpringing from a virtuous mind,
Soon win—and keep the heart.

So fweet the accents of thy tongue,
With fenfe and words refin'd,
Such as to heav'nly maids belong,
Defign'd to blefs mankind.

Wou'dft thou on me beftow thy love,
True heart's-eafe to me fend;
To thee, I fwear, I'd ever prove
Thy lover—brother—friend. VERUS.

WRITTEN BY LADY HERON MAXWELL, ON THE DEATH OF HER SISTER.

HOW glorious does the rifing Sun
Dart on yon tomb his purple light!
But foon, alas! his courfe is run,
And we are left in gloomy night.

Sad, find the thought, did not the hope
Arife, fo foothing to our breaft,
To-morrow hails his glad return,
And then again are mortals bleft.

Sweet emblem of the duft that fleeps
In my lov'd fifter's peaceful urn,
Thus, dear Eliza, will the day
Of endlefs—endlefs blifs return.

O my lov'd fifter, angel, friend!
My fteps direct, my guardian be;
And when this fleeting life fhall end,
Send me to heaven, to blifs, and thee!

On a CLERGYMAN'S *aflerting that the Joy of Angels over returning Sinners might originate in the Anticipation of an Addition to their Heavenly Choir.*

WHY fmiles yon Cherub o'er a Sinner's tear?
Becaufe *himfelf* he views *reflected* there.

DERIVATION OF AN EPIGRAM.

WE call it, Sir, an Epigram,
Becaufe 'tis like *a pig and ram*:
'Tis like a ram—it fometimes *butts*,
And upon Vice derifion puts;
'Tis like a pig—whofe *tail*, my friend,
In general, in a *point* does end.

On hearing of the FALL *of* BRANDY *in* FRANCE, *much about the Time when the* VOLUNTEERING SYSTEM *was brought forward.*

IN defence of their Country, when Britons advance, [*France*.
No wonder that *Spirits* fhould *lower* in

On univerfal PROFESSIONS *of* FRIENDSHIP.

WHO gives his hand to every one,
Is he who gives his *heart* to *none*.

AD STELLAM CONJUGEM.

LENE fpirantes, Zephyri tepentes,
Lympha feftinans tenui fufurro,
Frondei denfæ nemoris latebræ,
Collis apricus;
Indiæ gemmæ celebres remotæ,
Divitum regum diadema fplendens,
Imperi moles, pretiofa fceptra,
Summa poteftas; . . . .
Hæc mihi non, fola, placere, poffunt.
Aft amo mentis decus atque formæ;
Hocque habes, O Stella venuſta, mi cariffima conjux!

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1 *Tria juncta in uno.*
2 *Quis feparabit?*
3 *Ich dien.*
4 *Nemo me impune lacefit.*
5 *Honi foit qui mal y penſe.*
6 *Dieu et mon droit.*

PRO-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

May 6.

Mr. *Calcraft* preſented a declaration from Sir F. Burdett, of his not intending to defend his election and return for Middleſex. The object of this ſtep is to give an opportunity to the Freeholders of vindicating their choice.

On the order for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's Anſwer to the late Addreſs, Mr. *Whitbread*, in alluſion to his motion of the 8th ult. obſerved that the feelings he now experienced were far ſuperior to the anxiety with which he was impreſſed during the progreſs of the buſineſs he had undertaken. He was convinced that, if the Reſolutions had been followed up with an Addreſs to his Majeſty to diſmiſs Lord Melville, there would not have been a diſſentient voice; he made many animadverſions on the conduct of his Lordſhip; and called upon the Houſe to execute ſimple juſtice; inferring that, if the matter were ſuffered to paſs, the Houſe would be guilty of a groſs dereliction of duty. He therefore moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that Lord Melville may be removed from all offices of truſt and emolument which he holds during the pleaſure of the Crown, and from his Majeſty's preſence and councils for ever."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed ſome aſtoniſhment at the proceeding of Mr. Whitbread, as he expected he would have contented himſelf with ſimply moving the conſideration of his Majeſty's Anſwer. A contrary conduct he conſidered as a departure from the uſage of Parliament; and he ſhould, therefore, now ſtate, that his Majeſty had been adviſed to direct, and had already directed, that Lord Melville's name ſhould be ſtruck from the liſt of Privy Counſellors. Mr. Pitt proceeded to ſhew the conſiſtency of his own conduct; and aſſerted, that although he did not at firſt deem it adviſeable to interfere on this occaſion, he had adopted the reſolution of doing ſo, on finding that the ſentiments of gentlemen were in favour of ſuch a meaſure, and he had conſequently given his Majeſty the advice alluded to. He added, "I may be allowed to feel much, and, peculiarly on this occaſion, I certainly do feel a deep and bitter pang at having to diſcharge this my duty to the Houſe and the publick. Any cauſe of ſorrow to Lord Melville will raiſe in my mind emotions of anguiſh. The blow to Lord Melville, whether one of degradation real or nominal, whether an injury light or ſubſtantial, whether the reſult of popular diſquietude, or of the popular ſenſe of juſtice miſled, from whatever ſource the degradation of Lord Melville, or however tranſient, is an event to occaſion me the utmoſt pain. This is a feeling of which I am not aſhamed. It is a feeling which I cannot ſeparate from my boſom. It is a feeling which I could not ſeparate from my conduct, but from reſpect to the opinion of this Houſe, to the ſentiments of Parliament, and to regard for my public duty. I will add no more. I own I think the preſent diſcuſſion was unneceſſary; and, if not unneceſſary, I can believe that it is not more gratifying to thoſe over againſt me than it is to me."

Mr. *Fox* inſiſted, that the advice given to his Majeſty had made the cauſe of juſtice ſtill more triumphant.

The *Secretary at War* briefly defended Lord Melville, and made ſome very ſevere remarks on the conduct of the relatives of thoſe moſt violent againſt him. He obſerved, that in the year 1765, Lord Holland retired from office, and till 1782, a period of 17 years, derived 15,000*l.* *per annum* from the intereſt of public money in his hands.

On this Mr. *Fox* contended, that if uſing the money of the publick before the paſſing of a law againſt it was criminal, it muſt be much more ſince the paſſing of ſuch a law—a circumſtance not a little aggravated by that of Lord Melville being the father of the Law he has himſelf violated.

After many more perſonal ſtrictures on both ſides, Mr. *Whitbread* withdrew his motion.

May 7.

Mr. *Jeffrey*, of Poole, moved for a variety of Papers connected with the Naval Department during the Adminiſtration of Earl St. Vincent; he was convinced that theſe Papers would inconteſtibly prove the cauſes of the preſent alarming depreſſed ſtate of the Navy.

Mr. *Pitt* requeſted time to conſider whether it would be proper to grant all the Papers moved for, on the ground that they might contain diſcloſures inconſiſtent with the public ſervice.

Admiral *Markham* confeſſed that the Navy was not in ſo good a ſtate as could be wiſhed; but he aſſerted that Earl St. Vincent courted inquiry, and he requeſted that other Papers might be produced on his ſide.

Mr. *Jeffrey* maintained, that the degraded ſtate of the Navy was owing to the neglect of Earl St. Vincent. He complained

plained that the Earl had not during his adminiſtration laid down a ſingle line of battle ſhip, and had only contracted for two.

May 9.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Foſter* propoſed the following augmentation of the Iriſh Duties: an increaſe of the Duty on the admiſſion of Attornies; on the fees of Apprentices; a riſe on the Duty payable by Attornies empowered to receive Rents; on that paid for the Probates of Wills; a riſe alſo on Legacies; an increaſe of from 6 d. to 9 d. on the Duty of Almanacks, whether in ſheets or books; and an increaſe on the Duty for inſuring againſt Fire. He alſo propoſed a Tax on Licences to ſell Spirits at Fairs and Camps in Ireland; and an allowance to Stationers for ſelling ſtamps without charging for the paper.

Mr. *Kinnaird* ſaid, that underſtanding it was not intended to oppoſe his motion for a Committee to conſider the voluminous papers before the Houſe, and which were of the utmoſt importance, he ſhould merely move, "That ſuch Papers as had been laid before the Houſe, relating to the repairs of the Romney and La Senſible, whilſt under the command of Sir Home Popham in the Red Sea, be referred to the conſideration of a Select Committee."

Sir *Home Popham* thought that his aſſent would imply that there was ſome ground for the charges made againſt him; but he wiſhed it to be poſitively underſtood that there was no charge which he could not ſatisfactorily account for. He obſerved that Mr. Kinnaird had ſtated on a former night, that the Navy Board had treated him in the manner it had treated others in the ſame ſituation. He could however ſhew, by a letter then in his hand, that the contrary was the fact. He then took a ſummary view of his conduct during his command; proved that the repairs of his ſhips were abſolutely neceſſary, from the bad ſtate in which they had been ſent out; ſhewed the great ſaving that had accrued in conſequence of his reforms in the tranſport ſervice; and concluded with expreſſing the high opinion he entertained of the judgment of the Houſe.

Mr. *Hutchinſon* and *the Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſpoke in favour of the Committee; and expreſſed their high approbation of Sir Home's conduct, which was an honour to himſelf, and teſtified the important ſervices he had tendered to his Country.

Mr. *Pitt* then moved, as an amendment, the addition of the following words to the original motion, viz.—"That they be directed to examine into the ſeveral matters contained therein relative to the ſaid repairs, and the proceedings of the Admiralty and Navy Boards, and Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry thereon; and alſo into the circumſtances attending the unauthorized publication iſſued by the Navy Board, dated Feb. 20, 1804; the loſs of certain vouchers and documents on which their reports were founded; and the circumſtances attending the impreſſing of D. E. Bartholomew; and to report their opinions and obſervations thereon to the Houſe."

Meſſrs *Jeffrey*, *Scott*, and *W. Dickenſon*, ſpoke greatly in favour of Sir Home; and in the courſe of the converſation, Admiral *Markham* denied that a ſcurrilous pamphlet againſt that Officer had been fabricated by any Members of Lord St. Vincent's Adminiſtration; but inſiſted that the anſwer to that pamphlet was far more ſcurrilous. The motion, with the amendment, was then agreed to. The Committee was appointed by ballot.

H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

Lord *Grenville* entered upon a ſtatement of the motives which had induced him to bring forward the Catholic Petition. They were briefly the amount of the population who ſolicited the religious privileges, which is between three and four millions. He admitted that it was the intereſt of the Government, at the time of the Revolution, to ſuppreſs particular religious opinions, becauſe they were conſidered hoſtile to the Proteſtant Faith; but he contended that times were materially altered, and that the implacable hoſtility of the Catholicks to the Proteſtants aroſe from the ſevere meaſures of the reigns ſubſequent to that of King William, who was the friend of toleration. He alluded to the beneficial reſult of the commercial privileges conferred on them in 1792, and the conſequent attachment to the Conſtitution; and obſerved, that the difficulties ſtarted to farther conceſſions were expected to be removed by the great meaſure of the Union, though no promiſe had been made to this effect: but as thoſe who ſpoke on the conſequences of that meaſure allowed the probability of farther conceſſion, he called upon the Houſe to examine minutely the propriety of granting farther exemptions. His Lordſhip then proceeded to enumerate the objections he underſtood would be made to his motion, and expatiated on their futility, particularly that which inſinuated that thoſe who profeſſed the Catholic religion could not be loyal ſubjects. If this were true, he contended that they ought to be deprived of the privileges of citizens. Adverting to the American war, and various other periods of our hiſtory, he

called

called on the House to recollect the attachment of the great body of the Catholicks, who had ever shewn their zeal to defend their King and Country against every enemy who had menaced them. As to the Rebels and United Irishmen, he contended that they were a combination of all sects, and embraced more Protestants than Catholicks; while we should find among our own upright Judges and High Officers of State, persons who were educated Presbyterians, and who nevertheless executed their duties with the strictest integrity and honour. Hence, he contended that, while the Catholics alone laboured under restraint, it were madness to expect that they would be as ardent in defence of their Government, as those who looked forward for marked favour and advantage. He concluded with moving, "That the House immediately resolve into a Committee, to take the Petition into consideration."

Lord *Hawkesbury* entered upon a detailed answer to the remarks of Lord Grenville, and admitted that the Catholics here and in Ireland had, on many trying occasions, proved themselves loyal subjects; but, our forefathers having established that the King should be a Protestant, and that the evil of breaking the succession were less than that of having a King of the Catholic Religion, he maintained that their doctrine should be adhered to. He considered that the question now was not, whether the Catholics could be loyal subjects? whether civil rights or civil liberty should be granted to them? but whether all the ecclesiastical property and patronage in the Kingdom should be conferred on persons of a religion hostile to the established religion of the State? He adduced many points from the antient history of all Nations, to shew how anxious they were to preserve the form of Religion which had been once established; and contended that no advantage could be derived from the concessions now required, but that the motion would tend to the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. He therefore called upon the House to stand or fall by their laws.

The Duke of *Cumberland* followed; and, in an animated speech, protested against the motion, as one which would shake the venerable pillars of the Constitution and the Throne.

Earl *Spencer* spoke in favour of the motion, as one which would conciliate the affections of the people of Ireland, and unite the whole kingdom.

Lord *Sidmouth* expressed himself by no means willing to accede to the prayer of the Petition, as it would indubitably sacrifice even the very principles of the succession of the House of Brunswick.

Lords *Camden*, *Mulgrave*, *Redesdale*, *Limerick*, and the Bishop of *Durham*, also spoke against the motion; and Lord *Holland* made an animated speech in its support; when, on the motion of Lord *Caryfort*, an adjournment took place at three in the morning, till the 13th.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Jeffrey* moved for a list of all ships of war launched from the 1st of January 1803, to the 31st of December 1804. From these lists he would take upon him to prove that Earl St. Vincent was the greatest enemy to the Country and the Navy of Great Britain that ever lived.

Mr. *Pitt*, in reply to some remarks of Mr. *Tierney*, confessed that he had always been hostile to the official conduct of Earl St. Vincent, and had no reason to forego that opinion at present.

Mr. Jeffrey's motion was at length amended, so as to include Lord Chatham's naval administration and that of Lord Melville, comprehending from the commencement of the war in 1793 down to the latest period.

II. OF LORDS.

May 13.

The Earl of *Suffolk* resumed the subject of the Catholic Petition, by exhorting the House to consider the prayer of 4,000,000 of their fellow-subjects; observing, that the time will arrive when the boon must be granted, and that it were better it should be granted than extorted. The Catholics, he contended, had been taught to expect, from the Union, complete emancipation; but the only advantage they had experienced from it was an enormous increase of taxation. As a contrast, he observed that the Duke of Sully, Marshals Saxe and Turenne, and several of the greatest men in France were Protestants, but no injury had accrued from this circumstance to the established Religion of the country.

The Earl of *Oxford* supported the motion. He took occasion to state, that he had broken off all connexion with Arthur O'Connor the moment he found he had joined the enemies of his country.

The Earl of *Buckinghamshire* paid many high compliments to the loyalty of the Catholic Gentry in Ireland, but was convinced that they had little influence over the lower classes. He opposed the motion, because he could never bring himself to consent to their having any share of political power, while they continued to acknowledge the jurisdiction of a foreign potentate; and that they still did so, he proved by a quotation from a pastoral letter, published in 1792, by Dr. Troy, the present

preſent Tituſar Archbiſhop of Dublin.

Lord *Carleton* followed on nearly the ſame grounds, and aſked whether it was intended to repeal the Teſt Act in favour of the Catholics, and leave it in force againſt all other Sectaries?

Lord *Hutchinſon* defended his countrymen againſt the attacks which had been made on them in the courſe of the debate, and inſiſted there was nothing in their conduct or feelings which unfitted them for enjoying the bleſſings of the Britiſh Conſtitution. He deſcribed them as a people brave, generous, gallant, and hoſpitable. Their virtues were peculiarly their own; their vices were ſuch only as were incident to every nation placed in the degraded condition to which they had for centuries been reduced. The Parliament, he added, conducted itſelf as if its only duty had been to legiſlate not *for*, but *againſt*, their countrymen. Even ſince it had become the faſhion to preach up conciliation, liberality had been in the the mouths of *all*, but bitterneſs remained in the hearts of many. Alluſions had been made to the expected benefits of the Union. He would ſtate, that, in wiſhing well to that meaſure, he expected it would lead to the abolition of thoſe galling and injurious diſtinctions under which the Catholics laboured; and if it did not produce that effect, he muſt ſay, that while it afforded him little to *conſole* him for ſurrendering the independence of his country, it left him much to *repent!* He concluded with denying the aſſertions of Lord Redeſdale, that Proteſtant ſervants and labourers had been refuſed employment by the Catholics.

Lords *Ormond* and *Boringdon* took up the ſame argument; though the latter was of opinion that the preſent was an improper period to urge the claims.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* conſidered the Petition to be only the reſult of thoſe conceſſions which had been made from time to time. The Catholics had been permitted to purchaſe eſtates; to vote at elections; and to take their proper places at the Bar, and in the Army and Navy. What, then, was now required? Nothing leſs than a participation "on equal terms" in all the benefits of the Conſtitution. The Catholics ſought to be introduced into places of power and truſt, without any of thoſe checks and guards which were placed on their fellow ſubjects. This was an aim which, in his opinion, ſtruck at the fundamental principles of the Revolution. He was in favour of toleration to its utmoſt extent, but not that ſort of toleration which implied preſent equality, and eventful ſuperiority. He was of opinion, that the purſuance of this meaſure could only tend to bring about again that ſpirit of intolerance, which, ſince the Reformation, had diſgraced ſo many pages of our hiſtory.

The Earl of *Albemarle* vindicated the claims of the Petitioners.

The *Lord Chancellor* was decidedly of opinion, that any man profeſſing a reverence for the Eſtabliſhed Religion muſt give the motion his decided negative. He could not conſent to grant the prayer of the Petition until the Petitioners were prepared to take the oath of Supremacy.

Earl *Moira* contended, that by rejecting the Petition, the Houſe might ſhake the loyalty of the Iriſh people, who, as had been ſtated, were well diſpoſed to the Monarch and Government.

The Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, Lord *Ellenborough*, the Earl of *Chicheſter*, Lord *Auckland*, Lord *Bolton*, and the Earl of *Longford*, ſpoke againſt the motion; which was ſupported by Earl *Moira*, Earl *Dunley*, Lord *King*, and Lord *Grenville*, who replied at conſiderable length. The Houſe then divided: Contents 49; Non-contents 178.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox* began by ſtating the importance of the ſubject, as being of a nature more grave and ſerious than any that had for a length of years been under conſideration. He obſerved, that the complaints of the Petition were of a deſcription highly intereſting, as they involved the deareſt intereſts of the Empire; were they attended to as they ought, there could remain no doubt but the ſtrength and reſources of the Empire would be wonderfully increaſed, without detriment to any individual or body of men. He was aware that a great difference of opinion exiſted in regard to any conceſſions being granted to the Catholics; but the Houſe would recollect that theſe men were ſtill Britiſh ſubjects; that they were equally loyal with Proteſtants; that they paid to the exigencies of the ſtate with the ſame chearfulneſs; and that it was very hard and cruel that they had no participation in the common rights of their fellow ſubjects. They alſo laboured under a ſtigma, which was as unfair as it was unjuſt. Wherever that was the caſe, that country had always proved weak and inefficient in proportion to the continuance of the ſtur. He was aware that caſes might be ſtated where Catholics had been treated with rigour and ſeverity on account of their religious tenets; but ſuch caſes could not be applicable to the practical view of the queſtion, as in thoſe days when it was neceſſary to reſtrain the Catholics, the reſtraint was impoſed more upon a Jacobite than a Catholic. Some had ſaid, we have no objection to make theſe conceſſions

ſions as a matter of courteſy, but we deny their being granted as a right; but he would ſay, if the conceſſions were granted at all, they muſt be given as a right, and in no other light. Mr. Fox then proceeded to a hiſtory of the reſtrictive Acts in force againſt the Catholics, in order to aſcertain whether they had reſulted from neceſſity, and whether that neceſſity ſtill exiſted. On this part of the ſubject he entered into a long train of argument to demonſtrate that the neceſſity was no longer felt. On the ſubject of the conceſſions being a violation of his Majeſty's Coronation Oath, he obſerved that this Oath had been framed and ſanctioned by Parliament itſelf; and ſurely Parliament would never have committed to the care of a Sovereign, a power of refuſing his aſſent to meaſures which the Parliament itſelf might think highly adviſeable. It had been ſaid that an opinion entertained in a certain quarter was inimical to the meaſure; but he could anſwer that by the Conſtitution ſuch an opinion was unknown to the Houſe, and could not be entertained or acted upon. Towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, he obſerved that the Britiſh Empire was engaged in a war of much expence, with an enemy who did not wage war againſt us by her navy, her army, her commerce, or her internal reſources of money, but by her great and united population. What, on the contrary, was the ſituation of this Empire? We had four or five millions of our people, all ſubjects of the King, who laboured under diſabilities which cramped and deſtroyed their energies, and rendered them uſeleſs. The inſtant they obtained a participation of the common rights of Britiſh ſubjects, theſe men would come forward, and augment both the offenſive and defenſive means of the Government; and the Country at large would have cauſe to bleſs the day that had given this reſpectable claſs of citizens a participation in the common rights of the people at large. At length, after dilating with great force on ſeveral minor points of the ſubject, he concluded with moving, That a Committee be appointed, to take the Petition into conſideration.

Dr. *Duigenan* then roſe, and, in a ſpeech of great length, deprecated the idea of granting the prayer of the Petition. He quoted various authorities to prove the diſloyalty of the Catholics of Ireland, and ſhew how undeſerving they were of any additional privileges. He alluded to the conduct of ſeveral of the ſubſcribers to the Petition, and of thoſe who came to this country to preſent it to Parliament, as being ſuch as demanded a total excluſion from power. In ſhort, he was convinced that the Roman Catholics were people who entertained an inveterate hoſtility againſt the State, and were endeavouring to overturn it. They were a people not to be truſted. He thought they were ready to join Buonaparte, whenever an occaſion was afforded; while the Proteſtants were ready to ſpend the laſt drop of their blood in the defence of their country. He had never met with a Blaſphemer, a Democrat, or an Enemy to his Country, who was not a friend to the Catholics. It was not ſo much what they now aſked, but what they would afterwards aſk, that he dreaded moſt. Was not the power which the Scotch nation had already acquired in Parliament, a ſufficient example of what would be the conſequence of admitting the Iriſh Catholics into the Legiſlation of the Country? To comply with the Petition would be repealing the Act of Charles II. the Teſt Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement. A compliance would in ſhort be nothing leſs than making his Majeſty perjure himſelf. The Roman Catholics, without any new law in their favour, already enjoyed more civil and political liberty than any nation on the face of the globe; and he ſaw no reaſon why they ſhould complain.

Mr. *Grattan* made an impreſſive ſpeech in favour of the motion. He contended that, the cauſes of the rebellion having ceaſed, all animoſity ought to terminate. The queſtion was not, as the Doctor had defined, whether the Houſe were to qualify a few Catholics, nor whether they ſhould ſit in that Houſe; but whether the Parliament were to adhere to their own Acts, by which alone their principles could be defended. To ſay that the Roman Catholics were irreconcileable to the Britiſh Conſtitution, that the Clergy were an execrable race, and that the Roman Catholics, if they had adhered to their Religon, in order to make good Catholics, muſt make bad ſubjects, was nothing more nor leſs than making Ireland wage eternal war with herſelf, with Great Britain, and with France. He then took a review of the Catholic creed and tenets, and inſiſted that it was abſurd to ſtate that ſuch a doctrine was to alarm the Britiſh Nation. The Doctor had ſaid, that a Catholic ſubject could not bear political allegiance to the King, if he adhered to the Pope. Were that the caſe, one half of the whole reſources of the kingdom would be cut off. The power of the Pope was now ſo much at an end, that ſuch objections ought not to be heard of. Mr. G. then proceeded to refute the different aſſertions of the Doctor reſpecting the hatred of the Iriſh Catholics to the King and his Proteſtant ſubjects; and ſhewed that for twelve years the Catholics

and

and Proteſtants have been in perfect concord and amity with each other. He was therefore convinced, that incorporation was the moſt likely plan for accompliſhing the object which every friend to the Empire ought to have in view; for, under all the wrongs which they had ſuffered during ages, and notwithſtanding the inſults and degradation which they had endured, yet they never failed to contribute to the defence and independence of Britain. If the Catholics who were ſerving in the Army which atchieved the deliverance of Egypt had been ordered to fall out of the ranks, and give no farther ſupport on that arduous expedition, did the Houſe believe that, if this were the caſe, the ſtreamers of victory would have been waved in that country? Let, ſaid he, the Catholics in the Navy of Great Britain be put on ſhore, and what then would become of the proud ſuperiority which it had always maintained? He continued to deſcant on this topic for a great length of time; and concluded with obſerving, that he ſhould expoſtulate with the Proteſtant by ſaying, "You have the land of their forefathers, and ſhould be contented with its undiſturbed poſſeſſion; but, if you ſhould be obliged to defend it againſt the invader, who will you call to your aſſiſtance in the hour of danger? What can you ſay to your fellow Catholic ſubject in order to induce him to eſpouſe your cauſe, and riſk his life for your protection? Remember in time that the day may come when your ſecurity will turn out not to be as great as you ſuppoſed. Do, then, conſider the duty you owe to yourſelf, and the juſtice which is due to the Catholic. Grant to him a participation of thoſe privileges which you have hitherto excluſively enjoyed, bring him within the pale of that Conſtitution which is the admiration of Europe, and you muſt be ſecure both at home and abroad." To both Catholic and Proteſtant he ſhould ſay, "Millions are expended for your defence; and, in conſequence of your diſcords, a conſiderable and gallant army is locked up in that Iſland, without the ſmalleſt uſe to the Empire. Under the preſent circumſtances, both Iſlands ſhould be combined againſt the enemy. The effect of this union would be much more beneficial than any external alliance, or the frozen friendſhip of the North United, your efforts muſt command ſucceſs; but divided, you will fall a prey to your enemies, and the unhappy victims of your own deluſion."

The *Attorney General* was of opinion that the Catholics of Ireland would not be ſatisfied with conceſſions for any length of time; and that, if the preſent Petition were granted, they would immediately demand the eſtabliſhment of their church, and the payment of tithes.

Mr. *Alexander* apprehended nothing but deſtruction to the Conſtitution, in Church and State, from a compliance to the prayer of the Petition. He made ſome very ſevere ſtrictures on Mr. Grattan for the conduct he had formerly adopted in Parliament; accuſing him of having contributed to beat down the laws of his Country, and by his language fomenting rebellion.

On the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, the debate at three o'clock, was adjourned.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 6. Letter tranſmitted from Rear-adm. Drury.

Loire, at Sea, June 23.

SIR, I have much pleaſure in announcing to you the capture of the Valiant of Bourdeaux, a frigate privateer, carrying 30 guns, and 240 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. and long. 16 deg. 20 min. after a very hard chace of 12 hours; when nearly within gun-ſhot, the Melampus and Brilliant hove in ſight, on the weather-bow, which obliged her to bear-up, and threw her into our hands about two hours ſooner than ſhe otherwiſe would have been. She is reckoned one of the moſt complete ſhips ever fitted out at Bourdeaux, and is perfectly calculated to be taken into his Majeſty's ſervice; ſails incomparably faſt, carries 24 18-pounders on her main-deck, and 6 ſixes (which ſhe threw overboard in the chace) on her quarter-deck. The Valiant had been 20 days from Bourdeaux, was victualled and ſtored for a four months' cruize; the only capture ſhe has made is the Lord Charles Spencer Halifax packet.

I am, &c. FRED. MAITLAND.

To Rear-admiral Drury, &c. Cove.

[This Gazette alſo contains a Letter from Capt. Daſhwood, of H. M. S. Bacchante, dated May 19, announcing the capture of La Felix Spaniſh ſchooner, pierced for 10 guns, but only 6 mounted, and 42 men, laden with coffee and bees wax, from the Havannah to Vera Cruz.]

Admiralty-office, July 13. A Letter from Admiral Dacres, dated Jamaica, April 21, refers to one from Mr. Smith, midſhipman of the Hercule, commanding the Gracieuſo ſchooner tender, announcing his having, in a very gallant manner, driven a French national ſchooner, of ſix long

long braſs 12-pounder, two long braſs 4's, four braſs 3lb. ſwivels, and 96 men, aſhore on Point de Selina, where, ſhe being deſerted by her crew, he deſtroyed her, after taking out the 12-pounder.—Another letter from Admiral Dacres, of the 17th May, incloſes a letter from Capt. Woolſey, of the Papillon, announcing the capture of a Spaniſh privateer of one braſs 8-pounder, and 25 men, by Lieut. Prieur; and 25 men in a ſhip's ſhallop, diſguiſed as a dogger.—A third letter, ſame date, from Adm. Dacres, tranſmits one from Capt. Murray, of La Franchiſe, dated off Curraçoa, 25th April, ſtating the capture of a tender belonging to the Dutch frigate Kalen Hafthler (then lying at Curraçoa), having on-board a lieutenant and 25 men, after an action of near an hour with the fort of Port Maria, under which ſhe had run for protection. Eleven of the Dutch ſailors eſcaped on-ſhore. We had one man badly wounded, and two ſlightly.—Admiral Cochrane, in a Letter from on-board the Northumberland, dated Barbadoes, 4th June, tranſmits Letters from Cap. Nourſe, of the Barbadoes, announcing the capture of La Deſire French privateer ſchooner, of 14 guns and 71 men. She had the temerity (ſays Capt. N.), after having been decoyed within muſket-ſhot, to return the fire of ſeveral broadſides with muſketry, by which ſhe ſuffered a loſs of ſeven men killed and wounded.—A Letter from Capt. Cribb, of the King's Fiſher, through the ſame channel, communicates the cutting out of the Spaniſh privateer Damas, pierced for 4 guns, mounting only one 8-pounder, with ſmall arms, and 57 men, from the anchorage of Cape St. Jaun, by the boats of the King's Fiſher, under the orders of Lieuts. Standiſh and Smith, after a ſmart reſiſtance both from the veſſel and from the ſhore, without loſs, however, on our part.

Admiralty-office, July 27. Letter from Capt. Poyntz, of H. M. S. the Melampus, to W. Marſden, Eſq.

Melampus, Plymouth Sound, July 22.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that, in executing Admiral Lord Gardner's orders, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, the 13th inſt. lat. 50 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W. captured the Hydra Spaniſh private ſhip of war, of 28 guns, mounting 22 long nines on the main-deak, leaving two ſpare ports, and ſixes on the quarter-deck, with a complement of 192 men, three of whom were killed, and ſeveral wounded in the ſkirmiſh. Her cruize of four months terminated on the 17th day without any loſs to the trade of this country; and her ſuperior qualifications induce me to recommend her for his Majeſty's ſervice. S. Poyntz.

Letter from Rear-admiral Drury to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Cork, July 21.

Admiral Drury, after referring to the following Letter, ſays—"I beg leave to mention, that Capt. Matſon deſcribes this brig as ſailing extraordinary well; that the Venus took her by having her to leeward and out-carrying her, and that by the wind ſhe fails much faſter than the Venus.

I am, &c. W. O'B. Drury."

Venus, Cork Harbour, July 21.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, on the morning, at day-light, of the 10th inſt. being in lat. 47 deg. 24 min. N. and about the long. 14 deg. W. gave chace to a ſail bearing Weſt; and, after a run of 66 miles W. N. W. with a fine breeze from the N. E. in ſix hours came up with and captured L'Hirondelle French privateer brig, belonging to Dunkirk, mounting 16 guns, four fixes and the reſt 3-pounders (two of the former were thrown overboard in the chace), and having on-board 90 men; left Gigeon in Spain, 27th of laſt month, and has not ſince made any captures. This brig, on a former cruize, fell in with and took the Queen Charlotte packet (Capt. Mudge), after an action of two hours, on the 16th of May laſt, in the lat. 47 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 12 deg. 20 min. Weſt, and captured ſeveral other veſſels.

I am, &c. H. Matson.

Liſt of veſſels captured, deſtroyed, and re-captured, by his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels on the Jamaica ſtation, under the command of Rear-admiral Dacres between the 1ſt March, and the 1ſt June, 1805.

French.—Schooner Hazard, of 6 guns and 80 men, by the Blanche, Capt. Mudge; a national ſchooner (name unknown) of 1 braſs long 12-pounder, 2 braſs long 4-pounders, 4 braſs 3-pound ſwivels, and 96 men, deſtroyed by the Gracieuſe tender, Mr. Smith, midſhipman of the Hercule; the ſchooner La Tup-a-Bord, of 4 6-pounders and 46 men, by the Unicorn, Capt. Hardyman; the ſhip General Erneuf, late his Majeſty's Sloop Lilly, of 18 12-pound carronades, 2 long 4-pounders, 129 ſeamen, and 31 ſoldiers, ſunk, and exploded as going down, by the Renard, Capt. Coghland; the ſchooner Perſeverante, of 1 12-pounder, 4 4-pounders, and 84 men, by the Seine, Capt. Atkins; the ſchooner Deſiree, of 1 gun, and 50 men, deſtroyed by the Heureux, Capt. Younghuſband; and three trading veſſels.

Spaniſh.—The ſchooner Santa Roſa, of 3 guns, and 57 men, by the Hunter, Capt. Inglefield; the felucca Conception, of 1 gun and 25 men, by the Papillon,

lon, Capt. Woolſey; the ſchooner Santa Anna, of 1 long 18-pounder, 4 6-pounders, and 106 men, by the Petterell, Capt. Lamborne; the ſchooner Refuago, of 3 guns, and 57 men, deſtroyed by the Surveillante, Capt. Bligh; the ſchooner San Felix y Socaroo, of 1 gun, and 40 men, by the Racoon, Capt. Croſton; the ſchooner Elizabeth, of 10 guns, and 47 men, by the Bacchante, Capt. Daſhwood; and ſeven trading veſſels.

Dutch.—The ſchooner Antelope, of 5 guns, and 34 men, by the Stork, Capt. Le Geyte; and two trading veſſels.

Four American and three Britiſh veſſels re-captured.

Capt. Atkins, of the Seine, in ſtating the capture of the Spaniſh ſchooner Conception, of 2 long ſix-pounders, and 10 men, obſerves, "that there were a number of paſſengers on-board, who aſſiſted in making ſome reſiſtance; but that nothing could withſtand the gallant attack of the Seine's barge, under the command of Lieut. Bland, of the Marines. The paſſengers eſcaped in a ſmall boat."

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-office, July 31. A Letter from Admiral Cornwallis, Commander in Chief in the Channel, &c. to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, July 28.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to incloſe, for the information of the Admiralty, a letter from Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, giving an account of his ſucceſs againſt the combined ſquadron of France and Spain.

W. CORNWALLIS.

Prince of Wales, July 23.

Sir, Yeſterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, alſo three large ſhips, armed *en flute*, of about fifty guns each, with five frigates, and three brigs; the force under my directions at this time, conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter and a lugger. I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with the ſquadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order; and, on cloſing with them, I made the ſignal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee, and when our head-moſt ſhips reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion; this obliged me to make again the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which laſted upwards of four hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring to the ſquadron to cover the two captured ſhips whoſe names are in the margin*. I have to obſerve, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather during the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, great part of the morning; and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or a-ſtern of us; this rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more compleat. I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, that every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every captain, officer, and man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks, for their conſpicuouſly gallant and very judicious good conduct. The Hon. Capt. Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Capt. Cuming, for his aſſiſtance during the action. Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on-board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the ſlaughter on-board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward; and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer, to give you ſome further account of theſe Combined Squadrons.

R. CALDER.

Admiral Cornwallis.

Ships under the orders of Vice-admiral Sir R. Calder, Bart. July 22.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner. 1 killed, 4 wounded—Ajax, Wm. Brown. 2 killed, 16 wounded.—Triumph, Henry Inman. 3 killed, 6 wounded.—Barfleur, George Martin. 3 killed, 7 wounded.—Agamemnon, John Harvey. 3 wounded.—Windſor Caſtle, Charles Boyles. 10 killed, 35 wounded.—Defiance, P. C. Durham. 1 killed, 7 wounded.—Prince of Wales, Vice-admiral Sir Robert Calder, and Capt. W. Cuming. 3 killed, 20 wounded.—Repulſe, Hon. A. K. Legge. 4 wounded.—Raiſonable, Joſias Rowley. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Dragon, Edward Griffiths. None.—Glory, Rear-admiral Sir Charles Stirling, and Captain Samuel Warren. 1 killed, 1 wounded.—Warrior, S. Hood Linzee. None.—Thunderer, W. Lechmere. 7 killed, 11 wounded.—Malta, Edward Buller. 5 killed, 40 wounded.——Frigates.—Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming. No return.—Syrius, W. Prowſe. 2 killed, 3 wounded.—Friſk cutter, Lieut. J. Nicholſon. None. Nile Lugger, Lieut. G. Fennel. None.—Total—41 killed, 139 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

Admiralty-

* St. Rafael, 84 guns. Firme, 74 guns.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 3. Letter from Sir R. Calder, bart. to Adm. Cornwallis.

Prince of Wales, July 25.

Sir, I am induced to send, by the Windsor Castle, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant, owing to a very great omission of my Secretary, who, from indisposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible.

I am, &c ROBERT CALDER.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

We read a Note in the *Abeille*, ascribed to M. de Novosiltzoff*. We can hardly believe that it is from him. However this may be, we are authorised to declare, that it is in every respect *false* and *lying*; and

* *Note from his Excellency Baron Novosiltzoff to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State for Prussia.*

"When his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in compliance with the wishes of his Britannic Majesty, had resolved to send the undersigned to Buonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the Court of London, his Russian Majesty was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted; namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a Sovereign, who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere. The existing disagreement between Russia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a Negotiation of Peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate, for a moment, to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.—His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of his Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Buonaparte should give explicit assurances that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace, which he had appeared to shew in his letter to his Britannic Majesty.—This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Buonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the answer given by his Britannic Majesty to his letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.—After his Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, his Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them. By a fresh transgression of the most solemn treaties, the union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which his Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation. Without doubt his Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed that Buonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because, during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the Undersigned at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace, were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very ground of peace.—The Undersigned, in recalling to the recollection of his Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of his Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must at the same time inform him, that he has just now received from his Russian Majesty an order dated the 9th (21st) June, to

and that the paſſports were granted to M. de Novoſiltzoff, without any previous explanations or negotiations, without knowing the object of his miſſion, and without any reſtriction or limitation. If the note be not a fictitious paper, it is another of thoſe faults which the Engliſh party has cauſed the Cabinet of St. Peterſburg to commit.—*Moniteur.*

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contains a ſort of political eſſay on the recal of M. Novoſiltzoff, and on the above Note. This article has been called the Anſwer of the French Government to the Ruſſian Miniſter's Note. In ſtrict propriety, however, we cannot give it that name. It is not addreſſed to M. Novoſiltzoff, nor is it ſigned by any perſon; and, indeed, it poſſeſſes no official character whatever. It conſiſts merely of the obſervations of a French Journaliſt, given in the form of a letter from Berlin; a diſguiſe by no means capable of deceiving us as to its origin. Appearing, however, in the *Moniteur*, it may be preſumed that the ſentiments are congenial to thoſe entertained by the French Government. We ſhall lay before our readers the ſubſtance of it:

The Writer begins by noticing the reports which have prevailed reſpecting the object of M. Novoſiltzoff's miſſion, and remarks, that the order which recalled him is probably more favourable to peace, than that by which he was ſent to Paris. The Corſican has, no doubt, been much nettled by the manner in which his name was introduced, without any title, into the Ruſſian Note; and though that circumſtance is not mentioned, it is evidently alluded to in a remark on the report that M. Novoſiltzoff was to treat directly with the Emperor himſelf. We are told, "that every pretenſion which ſhould deviate from the attention and reſpect which is due to a great Power, would of itſelf have fruſtrated the miſſion."

The following is the anſwer which Buonaparte thinks fit to give on the union of Genoa to France, and his other unjuſtifiable encroachments in Italy:

"If the Emperor of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Ruſſia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Perſia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the diſcuſſions on the ſubject of her boundaries, and does not much increaſe her power: the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two powers of the firſt rank, which have long ſtood in the ſame political rank with France and Ruſſia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caſpian and the Black Seas. If the Ruſſian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the juſt boundaries by which France is to be limited on all ſides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views, with Herſchell's teleſcope, from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and ſome tribes in the Appenines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French ſhould not ſee what becomes of the antient and illuſtrious Empire of Solyman and of Perſia; that he ſhould not ſee that for ten years paſt the whole Caucaſus had been united with Ruſſia, *at the ſolitary requeſt of a few families of that country*; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Ruſſia; that ſhe has ſubjected to herſelf the mouths of the Phaſis, and conſtructed forts there; that, thereby obliging the Porte to ſuffer her conqueſts, ſhe has procured great advantages herſelf for purſuing her conqueſts into the centre of Perſia."

All this declamation is, however, readily anſwered by this remark, that Ruſſia poſſeſſed all this influence over Perſia and the Porte in October 1801, when the ſecret convention was ſigned between her and France; in which Buonaparte, notwithſtanding Ruſſia did poſſeſs that influence, ſpecifically engages not to extend his power in Italy, but to evacuate the kingdom of Naples, and reſpect its neutrality in time of war; to indemnify the King of Sardinia; to eſtabliſh a balance in Italy; and to reſpect, in the ſtricteſt manner, the neutrality of the Germanic Body.

The partition of Poland forms another topic of declamation, and to that the ſame anſwer may be given. With regard to this country, the ſentiments of the Corſican are pretty plainly diſcloſed in this Manifeſto, which he has choſen to date from Berlin. He inveighs againſt our power in India, and feels particularly ſore at the blockade of the ports. Ruſſia is reproached for having conſented to the treaty which followed the glorious victory of Lord Nelſon at Copenhagen; and it

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to return the annexed paſſports immediately, and to requeſt his Excellency to tranſmit the ſame to the French Government, with this preſent declaration, ſince no uſe whatever can be made of them in the preſent ſtate of affairs.

"The Underſigned avails himſelf of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the aſſurance of his reſpect.

(Signed) "N. Von Novoſiltzoff."

"*Berlin*, 9*a June*, *O. S.* (*10th July*) 1805."

is laid down as a principle of maritime law, that free bottoms ſhould make free goods. This is certainly going ſomething beyond the Treaty of Amiens, which we are reminded is ſtill in force, and muſt be complied with. Very little is ſaid about Auſtria; but it is hinted, that the power which firſt begins to act againſt France will feel all her vengeance. A boaſt is made of the conduct of the French Government, in not retaining poſſeſſion of Venice, part of Auſtria, Naples, Holland, Switzerland, and other conqueſts of the laſt war; and we are aſſured that in a future war France will not be diſpoſed to act with ſo much moderation.

In the *Moniteur* of the 11th Auguſt is a long ſtring of reflections, reſpecting the interruption of M. Novoſiltzoff's miſſion, which is ſaid to have been produced by the annexation of the Ligurian Republic to France. The obſervations of the writer clearly ſhew the apprehenſion entertained by the Cabinet of St. Cloud of a continental confederacy.—"We are not at all ſurpriſed," ſays he, "that the movements which Auſtria cauſes her troops to make, ſhould induce perſons to ſuppoſe in England, that it is her wiſh to coaleſce againſt France; but we have a better opinion of the pacific diſpoſitions of the Emperor of Germany. Paſt experience proves, that Ruſſia would ſee with pleaſure England and France weaken themſelves by a long war, in order that ſhe might, under favour of their quarrels, attack the empires of Conſtantinople and Perſia. We repeat, that ſhe would ſee it with pleaſure, becauſe ſhe has let no opportunity eſcape her to increaſe their diſputes, in place of accommodating them. We cannot but remember the conduct of M. de Marcoff, at the period of the breach of the treaty of Amiens. If Ruſſia had been inclined to interfere, the war would not have taken place; and as the conduct of M. de Marcoff had received the approbation of his Sovereign, it is to be preſumed that it made part of the Ruſſian Cabinet.—We recollect with what eagerneſs Ruſſia afterwards interfered at Ratiſbon; defying France, and uſing all her efforts to impel the Germanic Body to a war. But the Germanic Body was more prudent: it was aware that the battle would be fought in Germany and in Italy: it recollected that the conduct of the Northern States has invariably tended to increaſe and conſolidate their power by the weakneſs and diviſions of the States of the South. It remained quiet, took no notice of the Ruſſian Notes, and united itſelf cloſer to France.—In the preſent affair, the Engliſh have had recourſe to Ruſſia. If the only aim of their conduct was to ſupply new matter for the ambition of this power, and to increaſe the animoſity againſt France, they have ſucceeded. M. Novoſiltzoff is gone back. At the time of his departure he preſented an extraordinary kind of Note to the Cabinet of Berlin. If, on the contrary, England was in earneſt, and ſincerely wiſhed for peace, this proceeding of Ruſſia has fruſtrated the project, ſince ſhe has only manifeſted paſſion and hatred, where ſhe ſhould have ſhewn temper and impartiality."

From ſome ſubſequent paſſages, it appears that the French Government are not without ſuſpicions as to the intentions of Pruſſia; and, after obſerving on the terms in which that Court had diſapproved of the conduct of the Engliſh, the writer endeavours to ſhew—"that Pruſſia has nothing to fear from France, but every thing to apprehend from Ruſſia; and that, from principles of juſtice as well as policy, ſhe ought rather to join 100,000 Pruſſians to 100,000 French, to defend her independence, and keep Ruſſia in awe."—"It now," he continues, "depends upon the Court of Vienna to decide the queſtion. Peace or War are in her hands. If England believes that ſhe is as reſolute in her pacific ſyſtem, as ſhe knows Pruſſia to be, ſhe will feel, that ſince the Continent cannot be diſturbed, ſhe ſhould place ſome bounds to her hatred, and yield to the general wiſh, in concluding fairly, without artifice or oſtentatious negotiation, a juſt and honeſt peace."—The Emperor of Germany is then adviſed to inſiſt on the removal of the Ruſſians from Corfu and the Morea, and the Engliſh from the Mediterranean; which will be a "preliminary towards a reaſonable peace!"

Buonaparte has ſince demanded of the Auſtrian Cabinet the occaſion of the armaments going forward in the Imperial States; he has likewiſe required that a portion of thoſe troops collected on the frontiers of Italy, and which menace the tranquillity of that country, ſhould be withdrawn. Speaking to the Auſtrian Miniſter lately on the ſubject of the military preparations of his Court, the latter ſaid, that the movements alluded to were connected with a reſolution on the part of his Imperial Majeſty to maintain a ſtrict neutrality; that they were rendered neceſſary by the ſtate of the Turkiſh provinces, by the armament of Ruſſia, &c. but were without hoſtile reference to France. Buonaparte haſtily replied, "that he was aware of the falſehood of the excuſe; and that his Maſter ſhould be cautious how he again called him into the field."

Berthier is ſaid, in the French papers, to be appointed Chief of the Staff of the Army of England: the van is to be under the command of Marſhal Lafnes.

A letter from Boulogne ſtates, that there

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are now in that harbour 4000 veſſels, and from 150 to 200,000 men in the neighbouring towns and camps. It ſeems the general opinion, that the expedition againſt England will ſoon be attempted.—The flotilla is compoſed of praams, or veſſels of a larger ſize, carrying cannon and horſes; of gun-boats, veſſels of a third kind, or pinnaces and galleys or ſloops, with 24 oars. They have added to the port of Boulogne a large baſon, which contains more than half the veſſels. They have extended the chain to ſtop the fire-ſhips which the Engliſh have endeavoured to ſend among them. The port of Vimereaux, at two leagues to the North, is a new creation of the Emperor: it contains the Imperial corvettes, and a number of other veſſels.

Buonaparte arrived at Boulogne on the 4th inſt. and reviewed 112,000 men, excluſive of artillery and cavalry. The line is ſaid to have extended from Cape Griſnez to Cape Aſprat; and he was occupied nine hours in the inſpection.

HOLLAND.

The military movements throughout the whole of the Batavian Republic have for ſome time been inceſſant; and immenſe tranſports of artillery, ammunition, and proviſions have arrived at the Helder.

From the Texel to Boulogne, the French and Batavian armies are pouring down to every point of the coaſt. The French ſoldiers are ſaid to be admirably equipped and provided, and in a ſtate of perfect diſcipline. The Batavian regiments are repreſented as diſſatisfied and diſaffected. To prevent their deſertion, they have recently been incorporated with, and diſperſed among, the French regiments in equal proportions, inſtead of forming ſeparate battalions—an arrangement which has conſiderably increaſed their diſguſt and diſaffection.

An extraordinary Council of State was held at the Hague on the 9th inſtant, at which Admiral de Winter and Generals Marmont and Demonceau aſſiſted; it ſat till late at night, when M. Schimmelpenninck had an interview of two hours with the Pruſſian Ambaſſador on the ſubject. By ſome this meeting is ſaid to refer to the invaſion; and by others it is thought to relate to the rumoured aſſumption of the Dutch Government by Buonaparte.

The proceedings againſt Rear-Admiral Dekker have been terminated by the High Military Tribunal, which has ſentenced him to be ſhot. This ſentence is ſaid to be approved; but the execution is ſuſpended till December.

SWITZERLAND.

A propoſition is expected from the Helvetic Diet, about to aſſemble at Soleure, for annexing Switzerland to France; and, to influence the deliberations of the Diet, a French army has entered the Walloon country.

The diſmiſſal of the Swiſs Officers from their corps in Italy has followed their refuſal to ſign a petition demanding the incorporation of their country with France. The Swiſs Brigades in the French ſervice are in future to be officered by Frenchmen.

SPAIN.

We learn from Algiers, that the inhabitants of the mountains of Cabaili, ſituated about 30 or 40 miles from that capital, lately ruſhed unexpectedly and with great impetuoſity upon it, and made themſelves maſters of it, in ſpite of the reſiſtance that was oppoſed to them. Their firſt act was to ſeize the perſon of the Dey; after which they plundered all the houſes of the Jews, and murdered all the Chriſtian ſlaves. Theſe banditti wear no other covering than cloaks, and cords wound round their heads in imitation of turbans.

Another account ſtates the arrival of 170 Jews at Leghorn from Algiers, who were ſo fortunate as to eſcape the ſlaughter, although in the utmoſt diſtreſs, having ſcarcely a rag to cover them.

GERMANY.

The efficient army of the Emperor of Germany is now upwards of 300,000 men, in the beſt condition and diſcipline. All the uſeleſs exerciſe has been aboliſhed; a conciſe but much more effectual manual has been introduced; all ſuperfluous baggage and ſervants are diſmiſſed, and all Officers below the rank of Captain are obliged to march. A ſyſtem of dreſs better ſuited to the fatigues of a campaign has been eſtabliſhed for the ſoldiers; they wear their hair ſhort; and all thoſe minutiæ which added nothing to their ſtrength are to be diſpenſed with.

Whenever the war ſhall commence, it is expected that the Emperor, in perſon, aſſiſted by General Mack, will command the centre of the principal army, and that the two wings will be under the orders of the Archdukes Charles and John.—The French, in the mean time, are propagating new reports of a pacific tendency. The French Ambaſſador was admitted to a private audience by the Emperor of Germany on the 2d inſt. at Baden, about 15 miles from Vienna, when it is ſuppoſed the ultimatum of his Majeſty was obtained on the ſubject of his difference with France. Buonaparte is thought to have deſcended from his firſt pretenſions, and to have offered to make conceſſions of importance to Auſtria on the ſide of Italy.

The Auſtrian troops in the Venetian territory are eſtimated at 30,000 men; thoſe in Styria, at 30,000; and in the Tyrol,

Tyrol, at 26,000. In the Italian Tyrol, all Noblemen who have an eſtate muſt find a certain number of ſharp-ſhooters within 14 days.

On the evening of the 7th ult. ſome alarming diſturbances took place in the ſuburbs of Vienna, on account of the dearneſs of bread. The populace attacked the houſe of a baker, ſold the bread they found in it at the price they thought proper, and would probably have murdered the baker had he not made his eſcape. They then proceeded to pull down the houſe; when a diviſion of the garriſon, both infantry and cavalry, was called out againſt them, whom the populace attacked with ſtones, and obliged them to fire upon them, by which ſeveral perſons were killed and wounded. On the next day the populace attacked the houſe of another baker, but were again diſperſed by the ſoldiers.

Private letters from Vienna, aſſert that the late commotions on pretence of a ſcarcity were excited by French Agents.—M. Rochefoucault, the French Miniſter, withdrew to ſome ſhort diſtance from Vienna during the height of the tumult, and obtained a guard of honour to protect him from the apprehended inſults of the inſurgents. The guard, it would ſeem, performed their duty with more ſtrictneſs and fidelity than the repreſentative of Buonaparte found convenient: ſeveral of the ſubjects of his Corſican Majeſty, habited as mechanics and journeymen from Alſace, endeavouring to obtain admiſſion to the houſe of M. Rochefoucault, were arreſted upon ſuſpicion. The papers which were found upon them were, it is ſaid, of ſuch a nature as to attach more than ſuſpicion of a criminal underſtanding with them and the French Miniſter.—The ſame letters add, that a Treaty of Alliance has actually been ſigned by the Courts of St. James's, Vienna, St. Peterſburg, Stockholm, and Conſtantinople; in which it is ſtipulated that the Ruſſian army in the Mediterranean, which is to be augmented to 80,000 men, is to be taken into the pay of Great Britain.

July 2. This day the dome of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Trent, in which the celebrated Council was held, fell in ſuddenly. Only three perſons were in the Church, who were killed.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Dantzig of the 30th ult. mention the precautions adopted by the Court of Berlin. Conſiderable bodies of troops were then marching through Oſtrican Poland, and 5000 men were employed in putting the fortifications at Weichelmunden, which command the Viſtula, in a perfect ſtate of defence.

Some Pruſſian property is ſtated to have been ſeized by Bernadotte, at the expreſs command of Buonaparte; and the reclamations of the Cabinet of Berlin, after ſome evaſive aſſurances, were anſwered, "that the property in queſtion could not be reſtored, having been otherwiſe diſpoſed of."—Pruſſia has, on numerous occaſions, been treated with extreme contumely by Buonaparte; and it is ſtated (for the happineſs of Pruſſia and of the World, we truſt with truth) that his Pruſſian Majeſty only waits till Ruſſia and Auſtria become committed in a war with France, to adopt a like policy.

M. Bignou, the French Miniſter at Caſſel, officially announced, that he would quit that Court, if Mr. Taylor the Engliſh Miniſter ſhould be again received there. We learn, however, that Bignou's remonſtrance againſt Mr. Taylor's reſidence at that Court has been defeated by Mr. T.'s firmneſs. The King of Pruſſia, whom the Elector on this occaſion conſulted, recommended to the Elector not to yield to Bignou's inſolence.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, immediately upon the receipt of a diſpatch which announced the uſurpation of Genoa by Buonaparte, iſſued letters of recal for M. Novoſiltzoff, who was on his route for Paris; aſſigning as a reaſon, that, as the Emperor of the French continued to purſue an unwarrantable ſyſtem of aggrandiſement, he ſaw no proſpect of ſucceſs in any mediation.

Immediately after the recal of M. Novoſiltzoff, and the departure of Prince Dolgoroucky for Vienna, another ſpecial Meſſenger, General Tolſtoy, was diſpatched to the Auſtrian Court, *to regulate with his Imperial Majeſty the march of a Ruſſian Army through his hereditary dominions.*

The military preparations of Ruſſia are of aſtoniſhing magnitude: her armies are every where in motion, and ſhe now has a fleet of 18 ſhips of the line cruizing in the Baltic.—Generals Buxhoſden, Laſcy, and Kutuſow, have been appointed to command three diviſions of the Ruſſian army, and have ſet out for the frontiers, to ſuperintend the aſſembling of the corps. It is the general opinion, in the North of Germany, that the fleet in the Baltic is to cover the debarkation of a Ruſſian army, either in Swediſh Pomerania, or the Duchy of Mecklenburgh.

The plan of the war about to be commenced by Ruſſia has been projected by the Grand Duke Conſtantine, who is to have a diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the direction of it.

A Ruſſian army of 118,000 men is ſaid to be aſſembled at Dubno, in readineſs to paſs the frontiers. Dubno is within about twenty miles of Auſtrian Gallicia; and it

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from that place that the Ruſſians, under Suwarroff, commenced their march and operations againſt France, in 1799.

A new levy of 80,000 men has been ordered in the Ruſſian States; and a corps of 40,000 is forming in Livonia, where it is ſuppoſed it will embark. A ſquadron of eight ſail of the line was to leave Cronſtadt in the courſe of the preſent month, to cruize (according to ſome accounts) in the Baltic; but by others ſtated to be intended to join the Britiſh ſquadron in the North Seas.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 9. Mademoiſelle Eloiſe Adelaide Bourbon, (daughter of the Prince of Condé), whom the emiſſaries of Buonaparte have compelled to fly from a convent in which ſhe had taken refuge in Bavaria, arrived in this country laſt week, and this day took the black veil at a convent in *Norfolk*. In celebration of this event, high maſs was performed this day at the Duke de Bourbon's chapel.

Birmingham, July 22. The firſt ſtone of Chriſt-church was laid this day with a ſolemnity appropriate to the pious cauſe it is intended to eſpouſe, and the divine principles which it is adapted to inculcate. The Earl of Dartmouth (who repreſented his Majeſty) preceded by the Second Troop of Warwickſhire Yeomanry, and followed by the Firſt Battalion of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers, arrived in his carriage a little before twelve o'clock. His Lordſhip was dreſſed in the Windſor Uniform, and decorated with the ſaſh, key, and garter of the Noble Order of Knighthood with which he has recently been honoured by his Sovereign. He was accompanied by Lord Aylesford, Lord Warwick, the Biſhop of Lichfield, the Dean of Windſor, H. Legge, eſq. and many other gentlemen of the county and neighbourhood. His Lordſhip and his attendants were received at the entrance to the ſite of the intended edifice, by the Truſtees, High and Low Bailiff, the Magiſtates, the Clergy, and other gentlemen of the town, and conducted to an elevated ſituation, purpoſely erected for their reception, at the Weſt end of the foundation. The ceremony was very ſhort. When the proceſſion had moved up to the ſtone at the Eaſtern extremity of the foundation, and arranged themſelves, Lord Dartmouth placed his hand upon the ſtone, and ſaid—"By command of our beloved Sovereign, I lay this ſtone." His Lordſhip then retired. A guinea, half-guinea, and the other coins of the laſt impreſſions of the preſent reign, were depoſited in a chamber cut in the ſtone, and covered with a braſs plate bearing this inſcription: "The firſt ſtone of Chriſt Church was laid the twenty-ſecond day of July, 1805, by command of his moſt gracious Majeſty George the Third, the pillar, guardian, and ornament of the Chriſtian Faith, in the 66th year of his age, and the 45th of his reign. RICHARD PRATCHET, High Bailiff." The Proceſſion then proceeded to Style's Royal Hotel, where a moſt ſumptuous dinner was prepared and ſerved up to a numerous company.—Three Battalions of the Volunteers were upon duty, to whom Lord Dartmouth preſented the ſum of fifty pounds, which was divided among the reſpective companies; his Lordſhip alſo added fifty pounds to his former ſubſcription to the fund of the church. Viſcount Dudley and Ward has ſignified his wiſh to our High Bailiff, that 100 l. ſhould be added to his former ſubſcription to the Free Church. Iſaac Hawkins Browne, eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Giſborne who paid 500 l. as the Legacy of the late Mr. Hawkins, towards erecting a Free Church in this town, have alſo ſubſcribed 100 l. each to the ſame Inſtitution.

July 28. Four young men at *Wiſbech*, took a ſailing boat to go down the river; after having proceeded ſome way, it came athwart a rope lying acroſs the ſtream, by which means two of them were drowned; the others ſaved themſelves by laying hold of the rope. The names of the ſufferers were Tongue and Hurry.

July 29. In the Weſtern parts of *Northumberland*, there was a tremendous ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy ſhowers of hail and rain, for nearly three hours. Two mowers working near *Bellingham*, in the pariſh of Haltwhiſtle, ran to a houſe for ſhelter, where one of them was ſtruck dead. A young man, ſervant to Mr. Thomas Maughan of Lowtown, was killed in a field, as he was putting right ſome ſheep.

July 30. This morning a heavy ſtorm of rain fell at and near *Birmingham*, accompanied with lightning, and loud peals of thunder. In Deritend, the lightning ſtruck a timber-ſhed in which ſome ſawyers were at work, on the premiſes of Mr. Lambley; it firſt cut away the letter N from under the weather-cock at the top of the building, ſplit the rafters, went through a caſement that was open, of which it melted the lead, and afterwards ſhot into the ground in the ſawpit where ſome men were at work. One of them was ſtruck upon the foot and forced out of the pit, where he lay inſenſible for ſome time. When he recovered, his foot was diſcoloured and a good deal hurt.

On the ſame morning the farm-houſe of Mr. Taylor, near *Bourn Brook*, was nearly deſtroyed by the lightning. The chamber and lower windows and frames were

were driven out, and the chamber floor knocked down. Five women and some children were in the house at the time; the women all thrown from their feet; but, we are happy to find that none of them received any injury, except from fright.—An ash-tree on the grounds of Mr. S. Wheeley, in the same neighbourhood, was nearly shivered to pieces, and some of the bark carried upwards of 40 yards from the spot.

At *School Green*, Staffordshire, five heifers were killed by the lightning.—A curious phænomenon occurred at the mills of Messrs. Benyon, Benyon, and Page, *Leeds*. Two bodies of fire from the S. E. and another from the N. W. united and spread themselves into a large extended sheet over the roof of the mill. The top of the building seemed covered with fire; but, though many persons were at work in the mill, none was hurt.—The storm was tremendous, accompanied with heavy rain, at *Long Preston*, in Craven. A boy, nine years old, was struck dead by the lightning, in the cotton-manufactory of Mr. Serjeantson. Some cotton in a room above, was set fire to, but by the exertions of the overlooker, was extinguished.

July 30. The lightning struck a new ship on Mr. Tindall's stocks, at *Scarborough*, killed a man and a boy, forcing the boy before the windlass; it then entered the hold, killed an old man, and knocked down a boy gathering chips.

Aug. 6. In a violent thunder-storm, the carriage of W. Wrightson, esq. standing in *Cusworth* near Doncaster, was struck with lightning. The coachman received a severe shock; and Mr. Branson, who was in conversation with Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, and had hold of the carriage, was sensibly affected. The gardener, two labourers, and a cart horse, where all thrown down by the shock.

There have been buried, in the parish of Holy Trinity, *Hull*, between the 8th of June and the 8th of August, 70 children, all victims to the small pox.

Aug. 15. FETE AT STOWE.—The splendid entertainment given by the Marquis of Buckingham, at his magnificent seat at *Stowe*, in Buckinghamshire, has surpassed every thing of the kind that was ever known in this country. It began on Thursday the 15th, and ended on Tuesday the 20th. The company, composed of the first rank and fashion, amounted to about 400 in one day. Among them were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, Lord Grenville, Mr. Fox, who accompanied their Race thither, Mr. Grey, &c. Friday was the grandest day of all; when the gardens were illuminated, and a *fete* with fire-works was given. On Monday there was a magnificent ball, which was led off by the Prince and the Duchess of Bedford. The Prince left Stowe on Tuesday; and on his departure took his noble host by the hand, and declared he never had been so happily entertained in his life.

Birmingham, Aug. 19. At Warwick assizes, a cause (Harding, Oakes, and Willington, *v.* Heath) came on to be tried before Mr. Baron Thompson and a Special Jury, which excited a considerable degree of interest. The Plaintiffs are bankers, at Tamworth, in this county, and the Defendant is a person of property residing in the same place. The Defendant was accused of writing and publishing malicious libels against the Plaintiffs, with intent to injure the credit of their bank. The libels were all similar, and consisted of the words *Fronti nulla fides*, (in English, "appearances are deceitful;") which were written in large characters upon many of the five-guinea and one-guinea cash notes of the Plaintiffs. The Defendant pleaded not guilty, but 61 notes so written upon were produced in Court, and his hand-writing was clearly proved. The Plaintiffs did not attempt to show any special damage; but from the whole of the evidence the malicious intent of the Defendant was satisfactorily proved to the Court, and the Jury found a verdict for the Plaintiffs, with 500 l. damages. A clergyman of Warwickshire, another from Leicestershire, and a Dissenting-minister from the latter, were subpœnaed to explain the meaning of the Latin words; and a Quaker identified the hand-writing of the defendant, whom he had gone to school with, and had known 15 years.

The following criminals, out of a calendar of 35, were left for execution: John Pitt and Joseph Fletcher, for counterfeiting the current-coin of the kingdom; John Knight, for horse-stealing; John Hughes and Thomas Reeves, for breaking into the house of Peter Woolridge, at Solihull; and John Sheasf, for breaking open and robbing a pigeon-house at Aston.

Aug. 29. The new-invented life-boat, with which experiments have been making at *Weymouth* for some time past, is considered to be well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended. While sailing from Teignmouth to Weymouth, her sternports were all the time open. She is buoyed up by 8 casks, 4 on each side, water tight, and independent of each other. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by 14 men fastened to their seats. As the sea breaks into the boat, it runs out at her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has 14 life-lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed

washed off the wreck may hold. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle; she has 14 grapnels for a wreck, a room ten feet wide, water tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.

Aug. 31. A window in the Cathedral of *Lichfield* is now filled with stained glass purchased by the Dean and Chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three subjects, *Christ appearing to the Apostles and Thomas*, *The Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles*, and *The Day of Judgment*. The date is 1534, and is one of the finest specimens of this art in the kingdom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, July 4.

HARROW PUBLIC SPEECHES.—This was the last of the annual customary Speech-days. About half-past 10, the company began to assemble at the houses of Dr. Butler, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Mark Drury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Henry Drury, &c. &c. At half-past 11, the hill was covered with elegant equipages and carriages of every fashionable description. At half-past 12, the BELL announced the time for the Speeches to commence, &c.; in a few minutes the room was crowded, and all its avenues full. The Speeches closed about 3 o'clock.

Friday, July 26.

This evening as Mr. Tohelin, of Chelsea, was returning from town by water, accompanied by his wife and child (about two years old), the boat struck against a country barge, off Milbanke, with such violence, that Mrs. T. and child were thrown overboard: the lady was saved, but the infant perished.

Saturday, August 10.

The News-papers having announced that the tide would rise this day ten feet higher than has been known for the last century, some thousands of persons living near the river, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture. Many thousands assembled on the bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, and were disappointed. At 40 minutes past 2, the tide had neaped, and fell above 3 inches, and before 3 to above 8 inches.

Monday, August 12.

About one, this morning the Royal Circus in St. George's Fields was discovered to be on fire; how it originated has not yet been discovered. The property-man was the first who discovered the fire: he is of opinion that it originated in the premises of an a-la-mode-beef shop adjoining, which belonged to a man of the name of Croft. The partition between his shop and the paint-room was the first part which was seen on fire. Next to the paint-room was an 18-stall stable, the loft of which had been converted into a scene-room, and was nearly full of canvas. The horses were saved. By half past one the whole was in one entire blaze, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Jones, the proprietor, the two coffee-rooms on each side, one belonging to Mr. Branscomb, the other to Mrs. Johnson, and all the extensive stables, and out-houses. Not a vestige of any part remains, except the front rooms of Mrs. Johnson's coffee-house. Several engines soon arrived, but, owing to the want of water, they could not be set to work until the fire had nearly exhausted itself, which was about half past three o'clock. A new piece was to have been performed this night, the getting up of which had cost a great deal of money. All the Performers had their new cloaths for the occasion in the Theatre, and these were, of course, consumed; indeed, nothing whatever was saved. No lives were lost. The premises and their contents are estimated to be at least worth 25,000l. and were insured in the Globe for 6,000l. to Midsummer last; but since that period no insurance was made at that office, in consequence of the Proprietors refusing to pay the per centage required.

The same morning, about two, a fire broke out at Mrs. Long's, a chandler's shop in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel. Six houses were burnt to the ground.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Society of the *Literary Fund* have taken a most excellent house in the neighbourhood of Soho, at the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will honour it as President.

There is at present in the River upwards of *two hundred thousand* quarters of foreign wheat: a greater quantity than was ever known.

Oak bark has attained the enormous price of eight guineas per ton, notwithstanding the numerous and excellent substitutes recently discovered for it in tanning. A few years since it was considered dear at 2s. a cwt. The bark having now become more valuable than the timber, the latter is constantly sacrificed to it, in being cut when fullest of sap, the period when the bark is in the best, and the wood in the worst condition. Oak bark has, from its enormous price, become an article of importation: 300 loads of it were last week received from Tonningen, and several other cargoes are expected.

GAZETTE

Gazette Promotions.

Queen's palace, *July* 10. RIGHT Hon. John Jefferys, Earl Camden, declared lord president of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, *vice* Viscount Sidmouth, resigned.—Right Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castlereagh, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, *vice* Earl Camden.—Right Hon. Dudley Lord Harrowby, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, *vice* the E. of Buckinghamshire, resigned.

Downing-street, July 15. Charles Blair, esq. appointed consul-general at Naples.

Civil Promotions.

REV. Thomas Cripps, M. A. elected master of the free grammar-school of Witney, co. Oxford, *vice* Seele, resigned.

Rev. George Butler, B.D. fellow of Sidney-Suffex college, Cambridge, elected head-master of Harrow school, *vice* Drury, resigned. (See pp. 373, 768.)

Rev. Benjamin Johnson, of Doncaster, elected master of the charity-school in Nottingham, *vice* Brown, resigned.

Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. chaplain to the Prince of Wales's household, appointed librarian to his R. Highness.

William-Elias Taunton, esq. barrister at law, elected deputy-recorder of Oxford, *vice* the late Hon. Charles Bagnall Agar, who resigned.

Samuel Miles, esq. of Leicester, appointed bailiff of the honours of Leicester and Tutbury, *vice* Pares, dec. (see p. 495.)

Edward Johnson, esq. appointed (by his Majesty's Postmaster-general) comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office, *vice* Walcot, dec.

Mr. Thomas Hogg, master of Redruth school, elected master of Truro grammar-school, *vice* Dr. Cardew, resigned.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Peter Lathbury, LL.B. Livermere Magna and Livermere Parva RR. both co. Suffolk.

Rev. Peter Elers, M. A. Addington R. co. Kent, *vice* Hill, dec.

Rev. Joshua Stopford, East Mardon V. co. Suffex.

Rev. Barre Phipps, Nuthurst R. Suffex.

Rev. R. Wright, D.D. rector of Wold, co. Northampton, Whitechapel R. London.

Rev. Philip Nevill Jodrell, B.A. vicar of Portchester, Yelling living, co. Huntingd.

Rev. Hugh Rogers, B. A. St. Ewny R. near Redruth, co. Cornwall.

Rev. W. T. Stanes, B.A. Shorne V. co. Kent, *vice* Foote, dec.

Rev. T. Butt, M. A. Talgarth living, co. Brecon.

Rev. E. Bowles, Bradford V. Wilts, *vice* Randolph.

Rev. Thomas-Henry Whorwood, Headington V. co. Camb. *vice* Willes, resigned.

Rev. Robert Barnes, Gorleston with South Town V. otherwise Little Yarmouth, and West Town annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Nicholas Bull, Saffron-Walden V. Essex, *vice* Gretton, resigned.

Rev. Richard Birch, North Fambridge R. Essex, *vice* Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, promoted to the chancellorship of the diocese of Ferns, with the rectory of Kilscoran, co. Wexford, in Ireland, *vice* Dr. Butson, promoted to the bishoprick of Clonfert; and the Rev. Thomas Griffinhoofe, Mayland V. co. Essex, *vice* Birch.

Rev. Edward Hodgson, Rickmansworth V. Herts.

Rev. Thomas Mills, M. A. alternate morning-preacher at Portman chapel, and lecturer of St. Olave, Hart-street, Crutched-friers, Dembleby R. co. Lincoln, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Joseph Walls, M. A. East Kirkby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M. A. licensed to the perpetual curacy of Aspall, co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Greenwood, B.D. Hellesdon cum Drayton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Bland, Toftrees V. Norfolk.

Rev. John Chapman, Imber donative, Wilts, *vice* Rev. F. Skurray, promoted to the living of Lullington, co. Somerset.

Rev. Mr. Hume, Brixton-Deverel R. Wilts, *vice* Dobson, dec.

Rev. D. Williams, Tilshead living, Wilts.

Rev. William Boldero, rector of Woodford, Essex, Carleton R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Dr. Waddington, prebendary of Ely, Northwold R. Norfolk, *vice* Hinton, dec.

Rev. Brownlow Yorke, M.A. Downham R. in the Isle of Ely, *vice* Waddington, resigned.

Rev. R. Foster, Marsden V. in the diocese of Bristol.

Rev. John-George Griffinhouse, B. D. Catherington V. Hants.

Rev. Walter Brown, M. A. rector of Woodstock, to a prebend of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Dr. Vyner, dec.

Rev. Cha. Baker, Telsford R. Somerset.

Rev. Thomas Raddish, M.A. Treeton R. near Sheffield, in exchange for Storring R. co. Suffex.

Rev. Thomas Jack, B. D. Forncett St. Mary and St. Peter R. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Zouch, of Sandall, near Wakefield, to a prebend of Durham cathedral, *vice* Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich.

Rev. Walter Johnson, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, Weston V. near that place.

Rev. Thomas Sutton, M.A. Sheffield V. co. York.

Rev. Sir T. H. Coles, bart. Honington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Latter, B.D. Warley Magna R. Essex, *vice* Foster, dec.

Rev.

Rev. William Yates, of Sidney-Suſſex college, Cambridge, and Fulham park, Middleſex, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) one of his chaplains in ordinary.

Rev. David Berouer, B. D. Everley R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Carr, of Thorner, near Leeds, Thorner V. of which he had been curate 24 years, *vice* Carne, dec.

Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, M. A. perpetual curate of Thetford St. Mary, Bracon-Aſh R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Chivers, M.A. Harlington R. co. Middleſex.

Rev. George-Henry Watkins, M. A. St. Swithin, London Stone, Cannon-ſtreet, and St. Mary Bothaw, RR. *vice* Palmer, dec.

Rev. George Rogers, M.A. Market-Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. L. K. Pitt, Hinton-on-the-Green R. in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, *vice* Greſley, reſigned.

Rev. H. St. John Bullen, head-maſter of Leiceſter grammar-ſchool, Tuddenham V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Watſon, elected to Cotteſſey curacy, near Norwich.

Rev. Wm. Talbot, M.A. Cliſton Reynes R. Bucks, *vice* Cathcart, reſigned.

Rev. George Pawſon, Mettingham V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Safford, dec.

Rev. James Burgeſs, M. A. Hanworth R. co. Middleſex.

Rev. William Deniſon, B. D. Cublington R. Bucks.

Rev. R. Morres, of Botſford, to a prebend of Saliſbury cathedral.

Rev. H. J. Randolph, Newington-Bagpath R. in the dioceſe of Glouceſter.

Rev. Charles Lethbridge, M. A. Stoke-Climſland R. Cornwall, *vice* Radcliffe, dec.

Rev. Henry Hodgkinſon, M. A. rector of Arborfield, Berks, Shadingfield R. Suffolk, *vice* Sharpe, dec.

Rev. Jn. Brewſter, M.A. vicar of Greatham, co. Durham, Redmarſhall R. in the ſame county, *vice* Tidy, dec.

Rev. George Cuthbert, rector of Shaw, Berks, to the ſub-deanry of York cathedral, *vice* Skynner, dec.

Rev. Townley Clarkſon, M.A. Hinxton V. in the dioceſe of Ely.

Rev. Luke Booker, LL.D. Tedſton-de-la-Mer R. co. Hereford, *vice* Tomkyns, reſigned.

Rev. George Stanley Faber, M. A. Stockton-upon-Tees V. co. Durham.

Rev. Thomas Leigh, rector of Wickham-Biſhops, Pattiſwick R. co. Eſſex, *vice* Shephard, dec.

Rev. Dr. Ridley, Kirby-Underdale R. co. York, *vice* Bourne, dec.

Rev. William Browne, Charſfield perpetual curacy, co. Suffolk.

Rev. Duke Yonge, B. A. Willoughton otherwiſe Willerton V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Baſſett, dec.

Rev. H. Morgan, B. D. Ludwardine V. with its appendant chapelries, co. Hereford; and appointed maſter of St. Ethelbert's hoſpital in Hereford.

Rev. Daniel Packard, B. A. Fordley R. and Weſtleton V. both co. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Halke, Baddleſmere with Leveland RR. Kent, *vice* Thompſon, dec.

Rev. M. Rutton, Selling V. Kent, *vice* Halke, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Fothergill, Gainſborough V. co. Lincoln, *vice* the Rev. Mr. Urquhart, reſigned, on being preſented to Broadmayne R. co. Dorſet, *vice* Fothergill.

Rev. John Mansfield, B.D. rector of Patrington, co. York, Rowner R. Hants.

Rev. Legh Richmond, M.A. Turvey R. co. Bedford, *vice* Middleton, dec.

Rev. R. Lingen, M.A. rector of Caſtle-Froome, co. Hereford, Rock R. co. Worceſter, *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. Morgan Graves, grand-nephew of the late venerable incumbent, Claverton R. near Bath.

Rev. John Cuſtance Leak, Weſt Beckham curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Carwardine, jun. Cavenham V. *vice* his father, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Ray, of Borcham, co. Eſſex, Pakenham V.

Rev. William Harding, Sulgrave V. co. Northampton.

Rev. H. Phillpotts, Biſhop-Middleham V. co. Durham.

Rev. Richard Burnet, B.A. St. Andrew's curacy, near Bungay, Suffolk, and to the maſterſhip of that free grammar-ſchool.

Rev. Ralph Churton, archdeaconry of St. David's, *vice* Moſs, dec.

Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, M. A. Chard V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. James Dalton, M. A. Croft R. co. York, *vice* Bowerbank, dec.

Rev. William Michell, M. A. Cotleigh R. Devon, *vice* James Michell, dec.

Diſpenſations.

REV. Caley Illingworth, M. A. to hold Epworth R. with Scampton and Stainton R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Clement-John Waſey, M. A. to hold South Shobury R. Eſſex, with Ulcombe R. Kent, *vice* Adams, dec.

Rev. Henry Chatfield, to hold Ardingly R. with Balcomb R. co. Suſſex.

Rev. Robert Elliſon, M. A. to hold Southeaſe R. with Slaugham R. co. Suſſex.

Rev. Henry Goddard, to hold Deverell-Longbridge V. with Caſtle-Eaton R. Wilts.

Rev. George Savage, vicar of Kingſton-upon-Thames, Surrey, to hold the united RR. of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apoſtle, London.

Rev. George Hutton, B.D. vicar of Sutterton, near Boſton, co. Lincoln, to hold alſo Gate Burton R. near Gainſborough.

P. 882.

P. 282. The article relative to *John* Lord Carbery is a miſtake. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his nephew, *George* Lord Carbery, Dec. 31, 1804, and is ſtill living.

P. 376. The fire at *Chertſey* was not at the *George* inn, but the *King's Arms*. The miſchief done by it was deſtroying a boarded ſtable, with four waggon-horſes, and a cottage.

P. 574, col. 2. Our readers are deſired to correct a miſtake reſpecting the road to *Bagſhot*; the fact being, that the commiſſioners of the turnpikes have, at that place, cut through two hills about the depth mentioned, or more, in order to eaſe them, for the convenience of carriages, and the road is now perfectly good.

P. 686. On the 13th of Auguſt the remains of the Counteſs of Ancram were interred in the family-vault at Newbattle abbey. The hearſe was met on the confines of the Lothian eſtate by the tenantry in mourning-coaches; theſe were afterwards joined by the carriages of the principal part of the nobility and gentry of the county, who attended on the occaſion. The proceſſion was cloſed by the colliers and the farmers' ſervants. The burial-ſervice was read by the Rev. Archibald Aliſon, prebendary of Saliſbury, &c. Chief mourner, Lord Newbattle; pall-bearers, Hon. Henry-Francis Kerr, Hon. Shomberg-Robert Kerr, Hon. Col. Douglas, George Cranſtoun, eſq. Lord Napier, Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Montague, Earl of Dalkeith.

P. 687. The late Charles Polhill, eſq. was a member of the Whig Club, and an uniformly conſcientious ſupporter of the rights of the people. He was eldeſt ſon, by his third wife, of David P. eſq. repreſentative in parliament and high ſheriff of Kent, keeper of the records in the Tower, and repreſentative of Rocheſter from 1727 to his death in 1754, aged 80. Charles married, 1754, Tryphæna, daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart. who died in childbed of her only daughter; and he took to his ſecond wife Mrs. Patience Haſwell, who died in 1803, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter.

Births.

LATELY, at Clonbrock, co. Galway, Ireland, Lady Clonbrock, a daughter.

At Hinton-houſe, Wilts, the wife of Thomas Kingſcote, eſq. a daughter.

At the ſeat of her uncle, Lawrence-Edward St. Lo, eſq. at Little Fontmill, near Southampton, Mrs. Harriet Allen, a ſon and heir, who, in all probability, will inherit the whole of the uncntailed eſtates of the St. Lo family.

In Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gore, a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Porteus, eſq. of Jermyn-ſtreet, a ſon.

The wife of Charles Hutton, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, a daughter; and the wife of Walter Sharp, eſq. of the ſame place, a ſon.

June 25. Mrs. Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, in Surrey, a daughter.

July ... The wife of Wm. Baldwin, eſq. of Harrietſham-place, Kent, a ſon.

14. At his houſe in York, the wife of Edward Strangways, eſq. a daughter.

17. The wife of William Hutton, eſq. of Gate Burton, co. Lincoln, a ſon.

20. The wife of Col. Loft, of George-ſtreet, Hull, a ſon.

27. The wife of Tho. Appletree, eſq. of Hook-Norton, co. Oxford, a ſon and heir.

At Winchester-houſe, Chelſea, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Tho. de Grey, a ſon.

The wife of Richard Tyrwhitt, eſq. of Stanley-hall, co. Salop, a daughter.

28. At Fulham, Middleſex, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

30. At Hull, the wife of Capt. Bowles, 2d Royal Surrey Militia, a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Loftus-hill, near Dublin, the Hon Lady Emily Henry, a daughter.

At Winthorpe-houſe, co. Lincoln, the ſeat of her father, the wife of the Rev. G. Gilbert Cooper, a daughter.

2. In Glouceſter-place, the wife of Edward Fletcher, eſq. a ſon.

At Cork, the wife of Major O'Brien, relict of Vice-adm. Sir A. Dickſon, a ſon.

4. At H. Hope's, eſq. at Ealing, Middleſex, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Pole, a daughter.

At Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Henry-John Wollaſton, a ſon.

At his lordſhip's ſeat on Gogmagog-hills, co. Cambridge, the lady of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, a daughter.

6. At Amport-houſe, Southampton, the Marchioneſs of Winchester, a daughter.

At Woodcote-houſe, near Alresford, Hants, the wife of Col. Conyngham, a dau.

. On Clapham common, the wife of Dr. Marcet, of St. Mary Axe, a ſon.

10. At his ſeat at Marpool, near Exmouth, Devon, the wife of W. T. Hull, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Waltham-lodge, Eſſex, the wife of Capt. Watkins, R. N. a ſon.

At the rectory-houſe in Mark-lane, the wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, a ſon.

21. At his houſe in Hinde-ſquare, the wife of Edward Goldſmid, eſq. a daughter.

23. At the Manſion-houſe, Mrs. Winter, daughter of the Lord Mayor, and who preſides as Lady Mayoreſs, a daughter.

2 . Madame de Rechauſon, lady of the Swediſh Miniſter at this Court, a daughter.

Marriages.

June 4. JOHN-HENRY SEARLE, eſq. of Mount-Boone, co. Devon, to the only

only daughter of the late Sir Paul Jodrell, of the Eaſt Indies.

8. At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, John Nettleſhip, jun. eſq. to Miſs A. Hunt.

13. At Mablethorpe, co. Lincoln, Wm. Fretwell, eſq. of Beckingham, co. Nottingham, to the only daughter and heireſs of Samuel Rowell, eſq. of Mablethorpe.

John Kaye, eſq. of Wath-hall, to Miſs Milnes, niece of the late Paul Harriſon, eſq. of Bawtry, co. Lincoln.

15. Jn. Cumming, eſq. of Gr. Ruſſell-ſtr. to Miſs Hunter, of Beach-hill, Berks.

17. At Ballendean, co. Perth, Sir John Hope, bart. of Craighall, to Miſs Anne Wedderburn, daughter of the late Sir John W. bart. of Ballendean.

At Shierglaſs, in Scotland, Alexander Stewart, eſq. of Derculich, late of Madras, to Jane, eldeſt daughter of the late Donald Stewart, eſq. of Shierglaſs.

25. At Bath, Joſeph Smith, eſq. of Sion-houſe, co. Worceſter, to Mrs. Fuller, of Belfaſt, in Ireland.

26. Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Cheſter, of Welby, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

July . . . Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oxton, co. Nottingham, to Ellen, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, of Hadſor-houſe, co. Worceſter.

At Kedington, Rev. Henry Scott Trimmer, vicar of Heſton, Middleſex, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, rector of Kedington, Suffolk.

Mr. Vaughan, of the choir at Windſor, formerly of Norwich cathedral, to Miſs Tennant, the celebrated concert ſinger.

July 2. Rev. William Hooper, of Univerſity college, Oxford, to Miſs Wileox, of Brockley-hill, near Edgeware, Middleſex.

At Cheriton, near Saliſbury, the Rev. James Baynes, of Waltham, to Margaretta-Henrietta, ſecond daugh. of the late Thomas Ridge, eſq. of Kilmiſton, Wilts.

W. Ruſſell, eſq. to Miſs Sophia Ruſſell, daughter of Claud R. eſq. of Binfield-houſe, co. Berks.

3. At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinſon, rector of Burghfield, Berks, to Miſs Parſons, of Aſhford, Kent.

6. At Hackney, William Wileox, eſq. of Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington, to Miſs Gore, daughter of the late Capt. Arthur G. of the Naſſau Eaſt Indiaman.

11. Mr. Thomas Beard, wholeſale tea-dealer, of London, to Miſs Hogg, of Painſwick, co. Glouceſter.

16. Lieut. Edward Chicheſter Bolton, of the 2d battalion of the 62d Foot, to Miſs Foote, of Saliſbury.

17. Mr. Charles Newbery, of Mincing-lane, Cornhill, to the eldeſt daughter of Richard Archdall, eſq. M.P. for Dundalk.

Wilſon Overend, eſq. of Graffington, in Craven, co. York, to the only daughter of the late W. Pringle, eſq. of Quebec-ſtreet.

18. Mr. John Ridge, bookſeller and ſtationer, to Miſs Hilton, both of Newark.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, of Billiter-lane, ſolicitor, to Miſs Marianne Dunſter, dau. of the late Henry D. eſq. of Hertford.

20. Henry Sanſom, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Magniac, daugh. of Francis M. eſq. of Maryland-point, Eſſex.

At Exeter, —— Macbride, eſq. ſon of the late Admiral M. to Mrs. Starkey.

22. At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shaſtoe, of Durham, youngeſt ſon of Sir Cuthbert S. knt. of Bavington, co. Northumberland, to the eldeſt daughter of Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Loftus-hill, near Dublin, Sir Edward Baker Littlehales, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daugh. of the Duke of Leinſter.

23. At Rickmanſworth, Herts, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Oakham, Surrey, to Sophia, youngeſt daughter of Robert Williams, eſq. of Moor-park.

At Chiſwick, Robert-Joſeph Chambers, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of Calcutta, to Miſs Polhill, of New Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. eſq. of Howbury, co. Bedford.

24. At Morden, Surrey, the Rev. Edmund Turner Batley, M. A. to Miſs Beynon, daughter of the late Edward B. eſq. of Carſhalton, in the ſame county.

25. At Bledlow, Bucks, the Rev. W. Miller, of High Wycombe, to Mrs. Shrimpton, of Cheſham.

At Clapham, Surrey, Peter Blackburne, eſq. banker, of Ramſgate, to the only daughter of the late Calverley Bewicke, eſq.

John Gleed, eſq. of the Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Mary Haggah, of Cambridge.

27. At Caſtlecoote, the ſeat of the Earl of Belmore, near Enniſkillen, Charles Watſon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Landaff, and major of the 3d regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs Maria Lowry Corry.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. William Willmott, of Sundridge, Kent, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of the late Iſaac R. eſq. of White Hart court, Lombard-ſtreet.

At St. Dionis Backchurch, London, Mr. Samuel Blount, of Uxbridge, Middleſex, to Miſs Sarah Henington, of the ſame place.

28. By ſpecial licence, at the Marquis of Abercorn's ſeat, the Priory, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton, the Marquis's eldeſt daughter.

29. The Earl of Enniſkillen, to Lady —— Pages, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Lieut.-gen. Floyd, colonel of the 8th Dragoons, and ſecond in command of the Forces in Ireland, to Lady Denny, widow of the late Sir Barry D. of Tralee caſtle, co. Kerry.

John Braddon, eſq. of Newcott, Cornwall, to the eldeſt daughter of Richard Kingdon, eſq. of Holſworthy, co. Devon.

30. Rev.

30. Rev. Chriſtopher D'Oyly Aplin, of Adderbury, to Miſs C. Newman, 3d dau. of John N. eſq. of Finmore-houſe, Oxon.

Lately, Walter Garner, eſq. of Broughton-hall, to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ellerton, of Colton, near Ulverſton.

At Briſtol, Lieut.-col. Leighton, of the Shropſhire Militia, to the Hon. Louiſa-Anne St. Leger, fourth daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Doneraile.

Mr. Charles Webb, of Beddington, Surrey, to Mrs. Martha Sadler, of Kennington.

At Edgeware, Thomas Bartrum, eſq. to Miſs Comerford, of Brockley-hill, near Stanmore, Middleſex.

Aug. 1. At Bramham, the Rev. Richard Cautley, M. A. of Moulſoe, Bucks, to Octavia, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſhua Oldfield, eſq. of York.

Rev. Edward Carleſs, of Wolſtanton, co. Stafford, to Miſs Anna-Maria, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, rector of Barming, Kent.

Rev. George Metcalfe, canon-reſidentiary of Chicheſter cathedral, to Miſs Quantock, of Chicheſter.

2. At Gainſborough, Lieut. Waller, R. N. to Miſs Cuthbert.

Richard Swire, eſq. to Miſs Wetherherd, both of Liverpool.

At Edinburgh, Col. James M'Leod, of Raſay, uncle to the Counteſs of Loudon and Moira, to Flora, 2d daughter of Lieut.-col. Maclean, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

3. Aſhburnham Bulley, eſq. one of the aſſiſtant clerks in the Treaſurer of the Exchequer's office, to Miſs Jane Beloe, daughter of the Rev. William B. one of the librarians of the Britiſh Muſeum.

4. At Stoke Newington, John Stapleton, eſq. of Hill-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tipſon, of London Wall.

5. Rev. Frederick Hervey Neve, to Miſs Elizabeth Stone, daughter of the late Richard S. eſq. of Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

6. At Oakingham, Berks, Lothian Percival, eſq. of Camberwell, Surrey, to Miſs Letitia Lamplow.

Rev. G. Tennyſon, M. A. rector of Beneworth, to Miſs Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F. of Louth.

Rev. Marcus-Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miſs Earley, of that place.

7. At Iſlington, John Furtado, eſq. to Miſs Anna-Maria Jones.

At Selborn, Hants, J. C. Reeve, eſq. of Ruſſell-ſquare, to Miſs Sophia Storks, dau. of Robert S. eſq. of Doughty-ſtreet.

8. At Windſor, George-Auguſtus Fenwick, eſq. of the Royal Horſe-guards Blue, to the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pulſon, of Park-ſtreet.

Rev. Thomas Eſbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miſs Haythorne, of Briſtol.

9. Richard Addams, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Biſhop, daughter of Nathaniel B. eſq. of Glouceſter-place.

11. Joſeph Lyon, eſq. of Edge-hill, near Liverpool, to Miſs Urmſon, of Urmſon-Frodſham, in Cheſhire.

12. At Woodford, near Saliſbury, Dr. Fowler, to the eldeſt daughter of William Bowles, eſq. of Heale-houſe.

13. At Wincheſter, Fran. Freeling, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bt.

14. At Putney park, Surrey, J. P. Lindo, eſq. to Miſs Matilda Prager.

15. At Bath, John Hayne Bovet, eſq. of Taunton, to the ſecond daughter of the late William Gardiner, eſq. of King's Brompton, co. Somerſet.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marſham, Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. to Lady Frances Marſham, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Romney.

John Muſters, jun. eſq. of Colwick-hall, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Chaworth, of Anneſley park.

19. At Chriſtchurch, Hants, John Lewis Francis Cæſar Defage Vaunmale, a French nobleman, and a knight of Malta, to Miſs Barbara-Matilda Dumolin, of Burton, near Chriſtchurch.

21. At Seaford, Suſſex, Wm. Fowler, eſq. of the 11th Lt. Dragoons, to Juliana, you. dau. of Wm. Byam, eſq. of Antigua.

24. At Hampſtead, Colin Douglas, eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Alderm. Boydell.

26. At the pariſh-church of Chiſlehurſt, co. Kent (by the Rev. Weeden Butler, ſen. chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent), the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. M.A. of Chelſea, co. Middleſex, bachelor, to Miſs Annabella Dundaſs Oſwald, niece of William Kynnier, eſq. of Place-green, near Sidcup, in the pariſh of Chiſlehurſt.

27. Rev. Thomas Gery Cullum, eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. to Miſs Eggers, only daughter of Henry Eggers, eſq. of Woodford, Eſſex.

DEATHS.

1804. *Sept.* 21. AT Surinam, Mr. Henry Hicks, above 90 years a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

1805. *Feb.* 21. Killed, at the ſtorming of Bhurtpore, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Henry Corfield, 76th Foot, youngeſt ſon of Major C. of Taunton, being the third ſon he has loſt in his Majeſty's ſervice.

March 23. At Montreal, in Lower Canada, aged 75, Richard Dobie, eſq. long an eminent merchant there. He was a native of the pariſh of Libberton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, to the poor whereof he has bequeathed 15 guineas.

April 10. Drowned, off Curaçoa, with a boat's crew of 12 men, whilſt in purſuit of an enemy's ſchooner, Lieut. Robert Payne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortunée, and fourth ſurviving ſon of Edward P. eſq.

eſq. of Warren-ſtreet. His brother Richard, lieutenant of the Leviathan, fell a victim to the yellow fever in Auguſt 1802 (ſee vol. LXXII. p. 976).

May 27. At Barbados, aged 23 years and 3 months, after a reſidence there of 11 weeks, and an indiſpoſition of only 40 hours, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. John D. of Mount Pleaſant.

May 3 . Near Kingſton, in Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in his 25th year, and much regretted by his relatives and fellow-ſoldiers, Capt. John Campbell, of the Royal Artillery.

June 9. At Falmouth, Jamaica, in his 28th year, Capt. Mackmaſter, of the ſhip Maria, of London.

10. Mrs. Cabbel, wife of Mr. William Burges C. of Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, who married, at Mary-la-Bonne church, on the 18th, the third day after the burial of his firſt wife, Miſs Mary Anderton, of Leeds.

11. At Spaniſh-town, in Jamaica, the infant ſon of Lieut.-col. Horsford, adjutant-general of Jamaica.

14. At his houſe in Chapel-ſtreet, Pentonville, much regretted, William Dunn, eſq. many years a caſhier of the Bank.

Suddenly, Mr. Vanſommer, formerly an eminent ſilk-merchant in Pall Mall. He married the eldeſt daughter of Mr. James Johnſon, and ſiſter of the wife of the late Martin Petrie, eſq. who died before him.

26. At Altona, Joſeph Cadapoſe, eſq. formerly of Putney park, Surrey.

30. At Gibraltar, of a wound he received in a duel the preceding day with Lieut. S——, of the Royal Navy, Lieut. Craufurd, of the 54th Foot.

Lately, Captains Orrock, Meriton, and Hannay, of the Lord Nelſon, Sovereign, and Marquis of Ely Eaſt Indiamen.

Near Benares, in the Eaſt Indies, aged 59, the Rev. Donald M'Kinnon, D. D. vicar of Claybrook, co. Leiceſter, in 1774.

July . . . . . Mr. Biſhop, a reſpectable farmer, of Vernham, near Shrivenham, Berks. From ſtrong circumſtantial evidence before the Coroner it appeared that he was murdered at noon-day, and thrown into a pond, where the body remained two days. Verdict, Wilful Murder by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

In her 18th year, after a ſhort illneſs, the Hon. Miſs Anna-Maria Clifford, eldeſt daughter of Lord C. of Ugbrooke park.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elmhirſt, an opulent grazier.

Mr. Bucklow, one of the ſingers of the collegiate church of Southwell.

At Portſmouth, Capt. Adam Ferguſon, of the Royal Marines.

In her 22d year, Miſs Harriet Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Rawmarſh, near Rotherham.

July 2. Aged 71, Mr. Allin, farmer and grazier, of Goſberton, co. Lincoln.

3. Aged 75, Mr. Henry Walker, of Lincoln, ſurveyor of turnpike-roads.

At Louth, Mr. Martin Cannon, a reſpectable gardener and nurſeryman.

Mr. W. Ingle, many years a faithful traveller for the Meſſieurs Fourdriniers, ſtationers, of London.

4. Aged 42, Mr. Thomas Morley, of Beſthorpe, co. Nottingham.

In his 53d year, Mr. Nathan Balls, of Burwell, co. Cambridge.

In his 18th year, John-William Clapcott, eſq. of Winterborne-Abbas, co. Dorſet, and a gentleman-commoner of Wadham college, Oxford.

In Guy's hoſpital, Southwark, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, in a fit, on the Greenwich road, a few days before, —— Coppindall, eſq.

At Kinclaven manſe, Mrs. Stewart, relict of the late Rev. Duncan S. miniſter of Balquhidder, in Scotland.

5. Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didſbury church; whoſe forefathers have been clerks ſucceſſively, in the ſame pariſh, ever ſince the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

6. William Barnes, butcher, of Stanwix, went to bathe in the river Eden, near the Sorceries, where he amuſed himſelf for a conſiderable time by ſwimming. He was at laſt obſerved to fall upon his back in the water, and never roſe more. Several perſons, on being appriſed of the accident, immediately went into the water, with the hopes of recovering the body; two of whom dived from oppoſite ſhores, and, meeting together in the middle of the water, and each ſuppoſing he had got the drowned man, they ſeized each other, and roſe to the ſurface of the water faſt locked in each other's arms, to the diverſion of the ſpectators, who, notwithſtanding the awefulneſs of the occaſion, could not forbear laughing at their groteſque appearance. The body was found next morning. The deceaſed had two brothers, who were alſo both drowned.

In her 57th year, Mrs. Todd, of Hull, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder.

Off the coaſt of Lincolnſhire, Mr. Alex. Stevenſon, writer to the Signet of Scotld.

7. Aged 61, Mr. Wm. Camm, of Lincoln, dealer in tea, &c.

Aged 76, Mr. Norton, ſen. of Wansford. He was unfortunately overturned, a few days before, in the Nelſon coach, and received ſo much hurt as to cauſe his death.

8. At Louth, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack-horſe inn there.

After a few days illneſs, aged 65, Mrs. King, mother of John K. eſq. of Leiceſter.

Aged 40, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Dumelow, of Leiceſter.

10. At

10. At the infirmary in Chriſt's hoſpital, aged 11, John Bull Smith, one of the boys on that Royal foundation, and ſon of Mr. J. B. Smith, of Yarmouth, Norf.

At Brown's-end, in the pariſh of Bromeſberrow, Miſs Sarah Webb, youngeſt dau. of Thomas W. eſq. of that place, and of Sherburn, co. Warwick.

11. Rev. John Salt Lovat, 27 years rector of Loughton, Eſſex, being preſented, 1778, by Mrs. Whitaker, lady of the manor, on the death of Dr. Slater, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, killed by the fall of a pack of carreways unloading on St. Mary-hill. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1773, M. A. 1777.

At Richmond, Surrey, Rt. Smith, eſq. formerly maſter of a reſpectable academy there.

12. At Lyme Regis, Dorſet, Mrs. Anne Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. Jas. S. formerly rector of George town and All Saints, South Carolina.

13. Mr. Dove Brooks, of Stratford, Eſſex.

14. At Gainſborough, in her 89th year, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady.

In the bloom of youth, aged only 19, at Exmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, and much lamented, Richard Aubrey Wynne, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Gabriel W. eſq. of Bath, and grandſon of the late Henry W. eſq. of Dolearthyn, co. Montgomery.

Aged 42, Mrs. Nelſon, wife of Mr. Orby N. of Eaſt Dereham, Norfolk; and, on the 16th, while ſuperintending his farm, in his 52d year, Thomas Nelſon, gent. of the ſame place, and brother-in-law of the ſaid Mrs. N.

At Copenhagen, aged ſix weeks, the Princeſs Maria, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark.

15. Aged 74, Mr. John Barnes, of Hull, formerly a ſhip-builder.

Aged 72, Mrs. Morley, wife of William M. eſq. of Green-ſtreet-houſe, Eaſt Ham, co. Eſſex, one of the ſiſters of the late Hugh Smith, M. D. alderman of London.

At Norton St. Philip's, Mrs. Rutty, dau. of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Banff, in Scotland, John Sinclair, eſq. of Berbice, in the Weſt Indies.

17. On his return to join the Chatham diviſion of Royal Marines, at Taunton, co. Somerſet, Col. Trollope, of that corps; in whom the ſervice has loſt an active, brave officer, and an excellent diſciplinarian. He was the brother of the gallant Sir Henry Trollope, who beat off ſix French frigates in the Glatton, of 50 guns, during the laſt war. Col. Trollope, at the time when the ſpirit of mutiny cauſed ſuch a commotion in our fleets, behaved with moſt manly courage and admirable preſence of mind. When the flame was about to burſt out in the ſhip he was on-board of, as commanding officer of the Marines, he went ſingly into the midſt of the mutineers, ſeized the two ringleaders by the collar, and had them put in irons before the eyes of their companions.

At Bury, aged 68, Thomas Shave, eſq. of Holbrook, formerly of Ipſwich.

In his 72d year, G. Richards, eſq. of Stonely, near Kimbolton, co. Huntingd.

18. Suddenly, at Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Travers Hume, rector of Ardee and Glaſſnevin, eldeſt ſon of Surgeon Hume, of Dublin, and brother of Dr. Hume, of Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, London. He appeared in excellent health and good ſpirits at dinner. Mrs. Hume, Miſs Herne, a viſitor, and the governeſs and children, had not retired many minutes to the drawing-room when Miſs Georgina Hume, his ſecond daughter, returned to the dining-room, and, on opening the door, found her father extended on the floor. Her ſhrieks alarmed the reſt of the family, who flew to the ſpot. Mrs. Hume threw herſelf upon the floor, and endeavoured to raiſe him, but to no purpoſe. Mr. Watts, an eminent apothecary, immediately attended, and opened a vein, which bled freely; but Mr. Watts pronounced that life was irrecoverably gone. Meantime, Surgeons Harligan and M'Evoy attended, and confirmed his opinion. He has left nine children by his wife, now a diſconſolate widow, the niece to Earl Macartney. Within a few months he has loſt two ſons, both excellent men, and an amiable daughter-in-law. He was a moſt amiable and reſpectable man, and would probably have ſoon attained the higheſt degree in his profeſſion. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the deep and univerſal ſenſation which this ſudden and melancholy event has produced in Dublin, and how ſincerely the public mind ſympathiſes with the truly worthy and venerable father of the deceaſed.

Unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball, at the moment he was encouraging his men, and ordering them to cheer, Lieut. James Marſhall, commanding the Watchful gun-brig, off the coaſt of Boulogne. The ſhot entered his right ſide, juſt above the hip-bone, carrying away his bowels and ſome of the lower ribs. He juſt exclaimed "O my God!" and fell lifeleſs on the deck. He was a very large, tall man; a brave and meritorious officer; had been 23 years a lieutenant, and engaged in numerous actions; and has left a widow and three children. Every attention that could be ſhewn to departed worth and bravery was evinced at Deal, where his body was brought on ſhore, and interred with military honours. The band of the Guards, quartered in Deal barracks, attended, playing ſolemn muſick; a party of Marines from the flag-ſhip preceded the

the body, with arms reverſed. The pall was ſupported by the ſix ſenior lieutenants of gun-brigs; and followed by a proceſſion of nearly 30 naval and military officers.

John Darke, eſq. of Bredon, co. Worceſter.

Aged 89, Mr. Burwell, formerly an eminent common-brewer, of Spalding, but who had retired from buſineſs many years.

Aged 44, Mrs. Eliz. Wells, of Brampton, near Torkſey, widow.

This morning, about ſix o'clock, Mr. Thomas Cook, an Exciſeman, went to waſh himſelf off the Cuſtom-houſe-quay, and, not being a ſwimmer, laid hold of the end of a rope faſtened to a ring on the wharf; whilſt he employed one hand in waſhing himſelf, the rope ſlipped through the other hand, and, ſinking under ſome barges, he was drowned.

20. At Bradwell-Aſh, Suffolk, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. eſq. of Wymondham, Norfolk.

At Caſtor, co. Lincoln, in his 63d year, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, farmer.

Aged 35, Mr. Ralph Elliſon, ſhipbuilder, of Hull.

In his 61ſt year, Mr. Parſons, grocer, of Derby.

At his houſe in Oxford, the Rev. William Fothergill, D. D. rector of Charlton-upon-Otmore, vicar of Steventon, Berks, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1777, B. D. 1797, D. D. 1798, to whom the rectory belongs, as does the vicarage to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.

At Sykes, near Keſwick, in Cumberland, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, curate of St. John's chapel in Keſwick. He was found dead in his room on the morning of the 21ſt. He had expired in the act of winding-up his watch, having the caſe hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right. He is ſuppoſed to have been about 44 years of age.

Mr. Joſeph Jameſon, blackſmith, of the Cloſe, Newcaſtle. Being employed in the ſpap-houſe of Meſſrs. Doubleday and Eaſterby, while reaching over the cauldron, his foot ſlipped, and he was inſtantly precipitated among the boiling liquor. The veſſel was ſoon emptied, and the body taken out; but life was gone.

In Peter-ſtreet, Dublin, John Montgomery Heatly, eſq. late of Roſemount, co. Dublin.

21. At Sutton, near Hull, at the houſe of Thomas Proſt, eſq. his father-in-law, aged 25, of a decline, John Byron, M. D.

Aged 57, the Rev. Richard Williams, vicar of Oakham cum capellis de Edgeton, Langham, Barleythorpe, and Brooke (to which he was preſented in 1782), and formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1771. The Rev. Richard Williams, his ſon, has ſucceeded to the living, on the preſentation of the E. of Winchelſea.

At Ulverſtone, co. Lancaſter, Major John Perryn, formerly captain of the 12th regiment of Foot, and third ſon of the late Sir Richard P. knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer. His death was occaſioned by being thrown out of his chaiſe two days before, by which his leg was fractured, and a mortification enſued.

At Cheſterton, in his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a reſpectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Finch, of Eaſt Hanningfield, Eſſex, farmer. On the 18th he went into a field, where he received a ſting in the thigh, which he at firſt imagined to be cauſed by a nettle. The wound, however, was ſoon attended with thoſe ſymptoms which proved it to be the bite of an adder, and cauſed death.

At Twerton, in conſequence of an injury received by falling under a cart, Mr. George Pocock, ſon of Mr. P. baker, of that village. He was a young man univerſally eſteemed, about 18 years of age, and a private in the Bath-Forum Volunteers. His remains were attended to the grave by numerous weeping friends; and twelve young women, dreſſed delicately in white, bore the pall; whilſt a party of his brother-ſoldiers, in front and rear, with arms reverſed, marched in the melancholy proceſſion, and afterwards fired three volleys over the grave.

Major Hen. Bayley, of the Royal Marines.

22. In his 21ſt year, of an inflammation in his bowels, Francis-William Edwards, ſcholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, and eldeſt ſon of John E. eſq. of Blackheath.

23. Aged 71, Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. farmer, &c. of Goſberton, co. Lincoln.

At his houſe at Newtontony, William Hayter, eſq. ſon of Thomas H. eſq. formerly of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

At his houſe on Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 72, Chriſtopher Richard, eſq.

24. William Garnet, a young man, aged 22, reſiding at Stanwix, went to bathe in the Eden, near to the foot of Petterill; but the water at that place being of a very unequal depth, he was ſuddenly precipitated into a place many feet deep. His companion, obſerving the accident, immediately reached out to him a ſtick, which was lying at the water's edge; Garnet laid hold of the ſtick, which, being rotten, broke in his graſp, and the unfortunate youth, after uttering an ejaculation to the Almighty, was drowned.

George Humphreys, a boy 13 years of age, who met his death by riding a reſtive horſe belonging to Mr. Ambler, of Newgate-market. It appeared in evidence that the deceaſed had been in the habit of riding horſes at Mr. Robſon's livery-ſta-

bles

bles in Little Britain, and, on the day the accident happened, was suffered to mount this animal, with a particular injunction not to go out of the ride. He went out, however, and trotted a considerable distance, and, just as he returned to the stables, the horse reared up and fell with his rider under him, whereby the latter was so much bruised as to occasion his death soon after. The Jury recommended to the owner to destroy the horse immediately; which he promised to do, though a most beautiful animal, and very lately cost 100 guineas, but could never be brought to a state of management.

In his 18th year, after a short illness, the eldest son of Paul Webster, esq. of Derby.

25. At his house at Bishopstone, near Salisbury, while speaking to a friend, Mr. John Hewett.

In consequence of the injury received by being thrown from a gig on the 16th, Mrs. Gledhill, wife of John G. esq. of Chapeltown, near Leeds.

Found dead in the turnpike-road at Pentonville, Mrs. F. Standish, a widow lady. She had paid a visit to a neighbour, where she drank tea, and supped. Her abode being very near, she refused to be escorted home, and it is supposed fell down in an apoplectic fit, as it was evident she had not been ill-treated or robbed.

26. Of water in the head, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Walsh, of the Inner Temple.

Rev. Mr. Morse, vicar of Marton, near Coventry, in the gift of Thomas Wightwick Knightley, esq.

At his father's house at Walthamstow, Essex, in his 17th year, David Russell, esq. youngest son of Jesse R. esq. one of the most considerable, if not the first person, in the line of soap-making in Europe; by a close attention to which he has amassed a very great fortune. This young gentleman was educated, with his elder brother, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Freeman, at his academy at Chigwell. At a suitable age they both left that seminary; and the eldest was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Worcester college, Oxford, where it would be injustice not to say that he has hitherto conducted himself with exemplary propriety, while his now lamented brother was introduced to his father's business, to which he attended with a degree of regularity and persevering diligence far beyond his years, and perfitted in it till within a few weeks of his death. His father, being as remarkable for his exactness in the performance of every religious duty as for his attention to his secular concerns, in which he stands unrivaled in the annals of commerce, was ever anxious that his children should be early habituated to the most solemn duties of our holy Religion. Accordingly, as soon as they arrived at a proper age for it, he was extremely desirous that they should be admitted to Confirmation; but it is about two years since Mr. D. R. was, by the favour of the Lord Bishop of London, received as one of his Lordship's candidates at a private Confirmation: on which occasion it is well known that this Prelate is accustomed to deliver a very impressive exhortation and admonition to the young people before him; which affected this youth very much at the time, and seems to have had a lasting influence upon his religious conduct. On the Sunday next after his confirmation he presented himself at the altar, and never turned away from it when he had an opportunity of receiving the holy Communion. To this he was encouraged by the example and constant attendance of his parents and nearest relations; and to this is imputable, in a high degree, the purity of his character and conduct, so far surpassing the generality of his contemporaries. About six months previous to his death, the servant who attended him to his room by some accident set fire to the curtains at the foot of his bed, and instantly left the room. The young gentleman sank into a deep sleep, from which he was suddenly awakened by the heat, and instantly jumped out of bed, and called for assistance, by which the flame was soon happily extinguished, with less injury than could well be imagined. But the shock received was such to the youth himself as to be supposed to have given a turn to his constitution, and to have brought on that illness which has been progressive till it has terminated in his premature dissolution. The premisses being insured, the commissioners of the fire-office assigned 30 guineas for reparation of the damage, which Mr. Russell gave to the young sufferer, who, instead of spending it in an improper manner, immediately dedicated it to a neighbouring charitable institution, in acknowledgment of his providential escape; and the payment of this sum may be considered as the last act of his life, for, on the very same evening, he was seized in a manner which very soon left no hope of his recovery; and, after a struggle of a week, to the unspeakable sorrow of his parents, relations, and friends, of which latter his conciliatory manners and behaviour had gained him many of all ages and descriptions, he exchanged this world for a better. His remains were interred, Aug. 1, in a vault under Wanstead church, Essex.

27. Drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine river, James Knight. It appeared

peared, by the evidence adduced, that the deceaſed was an Exciſe-officer at Wells, co. Somerſet, and on a viſit to a friend in Sloane-ſtreet. Some boys, who were good ſwimmers, went to his aſſiſtance, but, before they could extricate him, he ſunk to riſe no more. The life-boat was alſo launched, but too late.

Fell down in a fit, while ſerving behind his counter, and inſtantly expired, Mr. Payne, cheeſemonger, at Holborn-bridge.

At his houſe near Aſhburton, Devon, after a long and ſevere illneſs, which he bore with firmneſs and reſignation, Andrew Bennett, eſq.; a man of moſt benevolent diſpoſition, a chearful and inſtructive companion, and much eſteemed by a numerous acquaintance. His whole property (except one legacy) devolves to his brother, Capt. B. of the S. Devon Regiment.

James Moore, eſq. of Great Shelſley, co. Worceſter.

In his 76th year, the Rev. Thomas Welſh, of Waſperton, co. Warwick.

At Hill, near Southampton (at the houſe of her ſon-in-law, Capt. Walker, of the Royal Navy), after ſupporting a lingering illneſs with exemplary fortitude, Lady Irvine, widow of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir John Irvine, K. B.

Lamented by his family and friends, Mr. George Lewis, bookſeller, of Broad-ſtreet, Worceſter, a very induſtrious and honeſt man.

In Wimpole-ſtr. Charles Merrey, eſq.

At Shilvoden, near Antrim, Ireland, in his 27th year, the Rev. James Kennedy.

28. In her 87th year, Mrs. Chriſtian Solly, of Sandwich, in Kent, relict of William Henry S. eſq. late collector of the cuſtoms at that place, and only child of Thomas Wickes, eſq. formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Dover.

At Halifax, after a long and ſevere illneſs, in his 52d year, Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, upwards of 27 years ſuperintendant of Meſſrs. Cookſon and Fawcett's carpet-manufactory at Leeds; a man univerſally lamented by his acquaintance, particularly by the Society of Maſons. He filled the maſter's chair and other offices in the Lodge of Fidelity No. 512, in Leeds, with much credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to its members, a few of whom attended his funeral, joined by the members of the lodges in Halifax. His corpſe was preceded by 20 Sir Knight Templars, in their proper habiliments, about 60 Craft Maſons, with Tilers, and every officer neceſſary to give effect to the ſolemn occaſion; after which followed the Halifax Band, playing a ſolemn dirge. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Independent chapel, where a moſt excellent and appropriate diſcourſe was delivered; after which the Maſonic Anthem was ſung, accompanied by the Band.

On the 7th of May laſt, Alexander Thomſon, betwixt 4 and 5 years of age, was ſeverely bit on the face by a dog, in Trongate-ſtreet, Glaſgow, which, from various circumſtances, was not ſuppoſed to have been mad. The dog, however, was immediately killed. The wounds healed kindly, and the boy enjoyed good health till Wedneſday, July 24, when he complained of a head-ach, ſickneſs at ſtomach, and loſs of appetite. Early on the following morning, ſymptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance; medical aſſiſtance was called in, and the moſt approved means of cure tried, and particularly large and repeated affuſions of ſalt and water. The diſeaſe, however, rapidly increaſed on Saturday evening, and early on Sunday morning, the 28th, the child expired. This is the fourth melancholy inſtance of hydrophobia in that city and neighbourhood; viz. a man and a woman at the head of the town, a young man at Balgray, and this boy.

29. Aged 63, Mr. Caleb Talbot, of Piner's-hill, Birchanger, Eſſex.

At his houſe in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, in his 73d year, Walter Lord Aſton of Forfar, in the county of Forfar. His lordſhip, who had been engaged in trade in the early part of his life, ſucceeded to the peerage in 1763, and received a penſion of 300l. per annum from Government. He was an inoffenſive man, and rather of a convivial turn.

In Glouceſter, Miſs Anne Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. eſq. of Eye Court, co. Hereford, M. P. for the borough of Leominſter.

At his father's houſe in Glouceſter, in his 27th year, Lieut. Adey, of the Royal South Glouceſter Militia.

The only ſon of Charles Lilly, eſq. of Coventry, obſerving a poor man who had been fiſhing near that city in great danger of being loſt, plunged into the water to his aſſiſtance, and both were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were found in about 20 minutes, and every means uſed to reſtore life, but without effect.

At her father's houſe at Broomrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander K. eſq. of Leiceſter-ſquare.

30. Almoſt ſuddenly, Thomas Montolieu, eſq. of Brompton, brother to Mr. M. banker, of Pall Mall, and brother-in-law to Lord Elibank, who married Mr. Montolieu's ſiſter.—The firſt witneſs examined before the Coroner's Jury was Robert Burnſide, of the Box-office at Aſtley's theatre, who depoſed that the deceaſed and another perſon came to the theatre about a quarter paſt ſix in the evening; the deceaſed gave the witneſs half a guinea to pay for their joint admiſſion, when, as he was giving him the change,

change, he perceived the deceaſed put his hand acroſs his eyes, as if ſeized with a giddineſs, and almoſt inſtantly fell againſt the door, and thence on the ground. The witneſs immediately ran to aſſiſt in raiſing him from the ground, and he appeared to recover a little, but relapſed into ſeveral fainting fits while ſeated on a chair. Medical aſſiſtance was called in, but in the courſe of ten minutes he expired. He was then conveyed to the New Inn coffee-houſe, oppoſite the theatre. Mr. Penlington, an apothecary's aſſiſtant, who lives near the ſpot, depoſed that, on being ſent for, he found Mr. M. ſeated in a chair at the theatre, inſenſible, and inwardly convulſed; he adminiſtered ſome medicine, but without effect, and in ten minutes he expired. He had no heſitation in declaring that the deceaſed met with his death from an attack of the gout in his ſtomach. He underſtood that the unfortunate gentleman was much afflicted with it for ſome time previous to his death. A relation of the deceaſed attended, and ſtated that the family were ſatisfied that his death was in conſequence of the gout; for which malady his phyſician had recommended the Bath waters as a remedy.

At Sunderland, aged 63, Mr. John Wood, better known by the name of *Jack in a Hole*, from the circumſtance of being ſo lame that he had been out of his ſhop for near 17 years.

At Plaxſtock, in Kent, Rd. Packham, eſq. captain in the Homeſdale Volunteers.

31. At Parkhouſe, near Maidſtone, Kent, which he rented of the Calder family, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 96th year, Henry Goodwin, eſq. formerly an eminent porter-brewer at St. Catherine's by the Tower, and late of the Caſtle-houſe, Greenwich.

In an apoplectic fit, at Mr. Jackſon's houſe at Guildford, aged 54, Mr. Jonas Malden, ſurgeon, of Putney, Surrey.

At the houſe of her brother, Mr. Taylor, of Hull, aged 20, Miſs Sarah Taylor, of Snaith. She came over the Humber that evening, ate a hearty ſupper, and went to bed in perfect health. On awaking in the night, ſhe complained of a pain in her ear, and died immediately.

Rev. Philip Henville, many years curate of Damerham, Wilts.

At his father's houſe in Curſitor-ſtreet, Chancery-lane, in his 17th year, of an inflamation in the bowels, with which he was ſeized on the 29th, Samuel-Richard Gay. He was a youth poſſeſſed of a moſt excellent underſtanding and the moſt exalted virtue; and, by his endearing manners and faſcinating addreſs, he gained the love and friendſhip of all whom chance threw in his way. So well prepared was he againſt any of thoſe aweful events to which mortals are ſubject in this prelude to eternity, that, though perfectly ſenſible of his ſituation, he loſt none of that lively wit which had long rendered him the delight of his juvenile companions.

At Wilts, at Farcham, in his 32d year, P. Threſher, eſq. a young man much eſteemed in the circle of his acquaintance.

Auguſt .... In the prime of life, Mr. Chriſtopher Oldknow, of Calverton, Notts.

Aged 54, Mrs. Earnſhaw, wife of Mr. E. attorney, of Knareſborough.

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. Taylor, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. T. paſtor of the Preſbyterian congregation in Carter-lane, London.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, in very advanced age, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Briſtol, Chriſtiana-Anna-John, wife of George John, eſq. of Trehavern, co. Cornwall, and dau. of the late Dr. Maghair.

Aged 75, Mr. John Limming, of Wakerley, co. Northampton.

At Nether-Heyford, co. Northampton, aged 56, Mr. William Jones, 34 years maſter of the free-ſchool there.

At his houſe in Eaſt-place, Lambeth, Mr. John Grieve, formerly of Cranbourn-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare.

Aged about 39, at his country-houſe at Hallowall-down, Eſſex, Jn. Antony, eſq. for whom a Bill of Naturalization paſſed into a law in March laſt. His body was removed to his reſidence in Shadwell, to be attended to that church by all the Chineſe in town. He was the firſt inſtance of a Chineſe having been naturalized in this country, where he had accumulated a great fortune, and bore a moſt excellent character, having for ſeveral years paſt been entruſted, by the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, with the care of the Chineſe and Laſcars employed in navigating their ſhipping to and from China. About ſix years ago he abjured Paganiſm, and embraced Chriſtianity. Before his death he gave directions where he would be buried, which was in Shadwell church, where he was baptiſed. He was carried to the grave in a hearſe drawn by ſix horſes, preceded by four natives of China dreſſed in white, being the mourning of their country, with four lighted wax-tapers in their hands. Two mourning-coaches followed, with the friends of the deceaſed, and above 2000 of the neighbouring poor and other perſons.

Auguſt 1. At Hill-houſe, near Stroud, in his 19th year, Lieut. Fream Arundell, of the South Glouceſter Militia, only ſon of James A. eſq.

Of a fit, in his bed, at Sandgate, Kent, in his 69th year, William Coleman, eſq. of Enfield, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex. He was interred in the South aiſle of the choir of St. Alban's abbey-church.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Barrow, ſexton of St. Paul's, Liverpool. He had been a faithful ſervant in one family in that town near 60 years.

Aged 81, Mr. Wm. Pearſon, of Hull.

At Old Meldrum, in Scotland, aged 86, Mrs. Helen Reid, relict of Bailie James Simpſon, merchant there.

2. After a few hours illneſs, the only daughter of Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Walcot, near Bath.

After a few days illneſs, eſteemed and lamented by all his friends and acquaintance, Mr. W. Potter, of New King-ſtreet, Bath, acting overſeer and organiſt of the pariſh of Walcot.

At his lodgings, St. Auguſtine's-back, Briſtol, Benjamin Rowe, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 30th Foot.

At his apartment in the New Barracks at Lewes, Suſſex, after a few days illneſs, Capt. Gibſon, of the 4th or Queen's own Regiment of Dragoons.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. William W. merchant, of Leiceſter. Exemplary for rational piety and active charity; in the various domeſtic relations of life unwearied; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmneſs and ſincerity in her friendſhips; and, among a large acquaintance, admired for native openneſs and ingenuous vivacity of diſpoſition; ſhe has left a good name, never to be eraſed from the memories of her many friends.

Aged 61, Charles Shipman, eſq. of Hull, merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe there, and twice warden of that corporation.

3. Aged 32, Miſs Lowe, eldeſt daughter of the late Alderman L. of Stamford.

Mr. Lenton, ſen. grazier, of Swaton, near Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the houſe of Henry Boſanquet, eſq. at Harnage, Wilts, in his 81ſt year, Chriſtopher Anſtey, eſq. the celebrated author of "The Bath Guide, or, Memoirs of the Blunderhead Family," which he publiſhed in 1766, when he was an officer in the Army, reprinted in octavo; one edition has lately appeared with very vulgar plates, an inſult on the elegant mind of the author. "He was born to a conſiderable landed eſtate at Trumpington, near Cambridge; educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge; at both which places he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a very elegant ſcholar. A ſpeech which he made in the public ſchools, upon ſome offence that had been given him, beginning *Doctores ſine doctrinâ, magiſtri artium ſine artibus, & baccalaurei baculo potius quam lauro digni*, was the cauſe of his ruſtication from the Univerſity; a circumſtance to which he alludes in the epilogue to the New Bath Guide, by the well-known lines,

'Granta, ſweet Granta, where, ſtudious of eaſe,
[degrees.'

Seven years did I ſleep, and then loſt my

After this he went into the Army, and married Miſs Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had ſeveral children. He was a frequent reſident in the city of Bath, and was diſtinguiſhed by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Eaſton villa, of whoſe poetical coterie he became a frequent member. Upon the firſt appearance of the Bath Guide it was generally read and admired, and has moſt ſignally ſurvived the temporary reign ſo commonly the lot of ſimilar productions. This may, however, be attributed to its playful and humourous ſatire, leveled rather at the groupe of whim and folly than againſt individual excentricity; and, as the aggregate character experiences little variation in the courſe of 30 or 40 years, ſo it is natural that it ſhould be long recognized and admired when delineated by the pen of ſo ſkilful a maſter. "A Poem on the much-lamented Death of the Marquis of Taviſtock, 1767." Some years afterwards Mr. A. publiſhed "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters from Mr. Inkle at Bath to his Wife at Glouceſter; with a poetical Addreſs to John Miller, Eſq. at Bath-Eaſton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a conſiderable degree of wit and humour. He likewiſe publiſhed "A poetical Paraphraſe upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians, 1779," folio; which ſerves to evince his due eſtimation of his prominent talent in the firſt inſtance, and that he thus ſucceeds beſt when he takes in hand ſubjects of a fanciful and ludicrous caſt. He was alſo author of "The Prieſt Diſſected, a Poem addreſſed to the R—— Author of Regulus, Toby, Cæſar, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774;" a ſatire, intituled, "Ad C. W. Bampfylde, Epiſtola poetica familiaris, in quâ continentur Tabulæ V. ab eo excogitata quæ Perſonas repreſentant Poematis cujuſdem Anglicam cui Titulus, An Election Ball, 1776," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the publick ſome deſigns by Mr. B. of Heſtercombe, in Somerſetſhire, for ſeveral of the perſons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently tranſlated into Engliſh by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful tranſlation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, A Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to; complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffenſive reprehenſion of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberality; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1785," 4to; cautioning againſt the

the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and ſome ſtill more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," publiſhed in 1795, with the laudable view "to ſet Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cauſe of Virtue." This unfortunate damſel had been ſeduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deſerted by him. Filled with anguiſh, ſhame, and remorſe, not without ſome remains of love for the deſtroyer of her innocence, ſhe left her father's houſe in ſearch of her perfidious lover, and periſhed through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the ſevere Winter of 1794. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed ſome beautiful verſes which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797." Memoirs of Living Authors, I. 16; New Memoirs, I. 79.—His lateſt publication was the elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, which has been noticed in our preſent volume, pp. 39, 395.

4. William Robinſon, eſq. barriſter, of the Inner Temple.

At her houſe in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. Cochran.

Miſs Mary Clark, ſecond daughter of George C. eſq. banker, Lombard-ſtreet.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Charles B. printer, Fleet-ſtreet.

This afternoon Mr. Cawthorne, ſtraw-hat-maker in Chiſwell-ſtreet, and two other gentlemen, went to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton; when, going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the gentlemen were drowned. The third eſcaped by ſwimming.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, Mrs. Eleanor Reed, widow of the late Lieut.-col. R. of the 34th Foot.

5. At Combe, co. Devon, the ſeat of R. Putt, eſq. the infant ſon of Lloyd Baker, eſq. of Stouts-hill, co. Glouceſter.

At Lymm parſonage, co. Cheſter, Bryan Williams Molineux, eſq. of Hawkley-hall, co. Lancaſter.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 14, Miſs Alderſon, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Jn. Alderſon, M. D. of Hull. This is the fourth member of that family who has died within 15 months; viz. a mother and three daughters; two of the latter were juſt in the prime of youth, and, from the fair promiſe of their extraordinary talents, much might have been expected, had they been permitted to live to years of maturity.

At Ely, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Hatterſley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the Dean and Chapter.

At Bath, Mrs. Matthew, widow of the late Rev. Mr. M. vicar of Tenterden, and ſiſter to the two Generals Morgan.

6. Rev. William Stevenſon, rector of Borley and Langenhoe, Eſſex; to both which he was preſented by the Earl of Waldegrave in 1770. He was alſo chaplain to Lord St. John, and of St. John's coll. Cambridge, B. A. 1739, M. A. 1771.

7. Aged 62, Mr. Charles Mountain, many years an eminent architect at Hull.

8. On Kenſington terrace, John Snipe, M. D. one of the phyſicians of the Royal Naval hoſpital at Plymouth, and late phyſician to the Fleet under the command of Lord Nelſon in the Mediterranean.

At the great age of 109, Mrs. Prudence Booth, of Park-lane.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening, the ſervant-girl of Mr. Davis, ſurgeon and apothecary, of St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Weymouth, took out the infant daughter of her maſter for a walk, and remaining out much longer than was expected, ſeveral perſons went in ſearch of her, when they were both found drowned in ſome very ſhallow water. In the girl's pocket was found a note, written by herſelf, requeſting that the child might be interred in the ſame grave with her. When the Coroner's Jury ſat, there appeared a great number of bruiſes on the body of the child, ſuppoſed to have been received when ſtruggling for life.

About 9 o'clock this evening, as Francis Hayes, eſq. mayor of Northampton, apparently in good health and ſpirits, was going down a country-dance at his own ball at the George inn, he ſuddenly fell, and inſtantaneouſly expired, without moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At his ſeat at Appledurcombe, in the Iſle of Wight, in his 54th year, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worſley, bart. He is ſucceeded in title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worſley Holmes, bart. He ſucceeded his father, Sir Thomas, in 1768; and in 1775 married Seymour, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Sir John Fleming, bart. of Bromptonpark, Middleſex, by whom he had one ſon, Robert Edwin W. who died before him. By this failure of male-iſſue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worſley; and, Sir Richard leaving no will, his eſtates and property devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Bridgman Simpſon. He had lived ſome time paſt in a ſtate of ſeclusion at his favourite retreat; and his death is ſaid to be the effect of apoplexy. He was comptroller of his Majeſty's houſehold, governor of the Iſle of Wight, repreſented the borough of Newport in Parliament; had, in the early part of life, made the tour of Europe, and formed a collection of marbles, ſtatues, and other antiques, engraved and publiſhed in two volumes, folio, under the title of

of "Muſeum Worſlerianum, 17..." He was the author of "An Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, 1781," 4to, with miſerable plates by Godfrey. Our readers will recollect the trial before Lord Manſfield, in the Court of King's Bench, between this Baronet and Capt. Biſſet, for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife, 1782. The family-manſion at Appledurcombe underwent a thorough repair in the reign of Elizabeth, and was taken down by Sir Robert W. at the beginning of the laſt century.

9. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the amiable and beautiful Viſcounteſs Sydney was delivered of a ſon and heir, at her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, to the great joy of that noble family; which, with much concern, we ſtate, was too ſoon changed into the moſt poignant ſorrow, for, at ſeven in the evening, ſhe died, in the 25th year of her age. This lady was wife to the Right Hon. John-Thomas Townſhend, Viſcount Sydney, of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, and was married in May, 1802. She had been Lady Caroline Clements, youngeſt daughter of the late Earl of Leitrim, by Lady Elizabeth Skeffington, daughter of the fourth Viſcount and firſt Earl of Maſſareene. The preſent dowager Counteſs of Leitrim has, in the ſhort ſpace of 13 months, loſt her huſband, her mother, her brother the late Earl of Maſſareene, her niece Mrs. Milner, and now her daughter.

10. Mr. Iſaac Wigg, of Chipping-Sodbury, co. Glouceſter; in whom were united the virtues of a tender huſband, kind parent, and honeſt man.

At Faverſham, Kent, aged 68, the Rev. Athelſtan Stephens, many years vicar of Graveney, and rector of Goodneſton, near Faverſham, ſince 1767.

11. Suddenly, Mrs. Dixon, of South Lynn, relict of Mr. Robert D. grazier.

At Frieſton, near Boſton, aged 45, Mr. Oſborne, of Collyweſton, co. Lincoln. A month ago he had his leg broken by a kick from his horſe in the bathing-machine, which occaſioned his death.

Mrs. Mary Sugden, widow of the late Mr. Robert S. linen-draper, of Aldgate. She went to church in the afternoon perfectly well; but, ſhortly after her return, was taken ill, and died in a few minutes.

Aged 66, Mr. Samuel Stephenſon, of Reapham, near Lincoln, farmer. On the 9th he went to Lincoln, and fell down ſome ſteps into a cellar, whereby he was ſo much hurt as to cauſe his death.

12. By a fall from his horſe, at Toller-Fratrum, co. Dorſet, Mr. John Whittle, an eminent farmer.

Aged 73, Mr. Rd. Coffin, of Exeter.

13. At Heathfield park, Suſſex, Robert Newbery, eſq. ſecond ſon of Fran. N. eſq.

At Inver, near Dunkeld, in her 87th year, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart, wife of Mr. Niel Gow.

14. Aged 62, Mr. Robert Singlehurſt, of Weſt Bridgford, near Nottingham.

Miles Dowdall, eſq. of Clowen, co. Meath, in Ireland.

15. At her houſe in Stanhope-ſtr. Mayfair, aged 60, the dowager Marchioneſs of Stafford, mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon Gower. She had been Lady Suſanna Stewart, daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl. The houſe of Stafford is connected with almoſt every noble houſe in the kingdom. The neareſt relatives are the Beaufort, Hamilton, Stopford, Carliſle, Galloway, Blandford, Dunmore, Macdonald, and Harrowby families.

At Cradlehall, near Inverneſs, James-William Baillie, eſq. fort-major of Fort George, in Scotland.

16. At his ſeat, Tailogie, in Scotland, the Hon. David Roſs, Ld. Ankerville, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

Aged 73, Mrs. Davidſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, ſiſter to the lady of the Rev. Mr. Gaſcoigne, late of Rippingale.

17. Mr. Bryan Deap, of Burley, in Rutland. He was returning from Oakham market, much intoxicated, and it is ſuppoſed fell from his horſe, as he was found dead, with one foot in the ſtirrup.

At Dyffrynaled, co. Denbigh, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Yorke, relict of Philip Y. eſq. of Erthing, and daughter and heireſs of Pierce Wynne, eſq. of Dyffrynaled, and widow of Ridgway Owen Meyrick, eſq. of Cudworth, in Yorkſhire.

18. At his houſe at Blackheath, Kent, of apoplexy, George Arnold Arnold, eſq.

At his lodgings in the city of York, Joſeph Walker, eſq.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertſon, of Lude, wife of Brigadier-gen. R.

At his ſeat at Forthfield, near Rathfarnham, county of Dublin, the Right Hon. Barry Lord Viſcount Avonmore, Lord Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Iriſh Exchequer, and Regiſtrar of the High Court of Chancery in that kingdom. His Lordſhip was called to the Bar in 1764: appointed attorney-general in 1782; and, on the death of the Hon. W. H. Burgh, was advanced to the chief ſeat in the Exchequer, in 1782. He roſe to his high rank and ſtation by mere force of talent, having been one of the moſt accompliſhed ſcholars, profound lawyers, and eloquent orators that ever adorned the Iriſh bar, or the Iriſh ſenate. He is ſucceeded in his titles by the Hon. William Yelverton, now Lord Viſcount Avonmore, who is married to Mary eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Read, eſq. of Fareham, Hants.

29. At

20. At Wandſworth, co. Surrey, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Miller, late of Drury-lane theatre; a young lady juſtly eſteemed for her virtue and goodneſs.

Suddenly, at Margate, Edmund Moore, M.D. of Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, and phyſician to the Sea-bathing Infirmary.

At her lodgings in York, after a very painful illneſs, in her 99th year, Mrs. Longſter, wife of Capt. George L. of Kelſhead, near Pickering.

21. This night, as Mr. Miller, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Great Wakering, Eſſex, was returning from viſiting a patient in the iſland of Foulneſs, he was overtaken by the tide, and unfortunately drowned. He was much reſpected, and has left a large family to lament his loſs.

At Wytham, co. Oxford, Miſs Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. B. uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Tunbridge-wells, in his 71ſt year, George Buſſy Villiers, Earl of Jerſey, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo, in Kent, and Viſcount Grandiſon of Ireland. He was on a viſit to Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Villiers, at their houſe, Proſpect-lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walks to Proſpect-lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit, and inſtantly expired. The body of his Lordſhip was taken to a lodging-houſe in Vale Royal. His Lordſhip married the beautiful Miſs Franceſs Twiſden, heireſs to the Rev. Dr. Philip Twiſden, late Biſhop of Raphoe, in Ireland, who ſurvives his Lordſhip. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by George Viſcount Villiers, his eldeſt ſon, who married Lady Sarah Fane. His Lordſhip has left another ſon, the Hon. William-Auguſtus-Henry, in the Army, who, June 4, 1802, by his Majeſty's authority, aſſumed and took the ſurname of Manſell, purſuant to the will of Louiſa Barbara, late Baroneſs Vernon; and a ſon born in 1706. His daughters are, Lady Wm. Ruſſell, Lady Anne Wyndham, Lady Paget, Lady S. Bayley, Lady Franceſ Ponſonby, and Lady Harriet, unmarried.

A young clergyman hanged himſelf at Northampton, ſaid to be the ſon of the unfortunate Capt. Donellan, who ſuffered, a few years ago, for the murder of Sir Theodoſius Boughton, bart.

23. Drowned, while bathing in the river Lea, two lads named Phillips.

24. At Twickenham, in his 43d year, of a dropſy in his cheſt, Thomas Amyand, eſq. one of the directors of the Bank.

25. This night, at a little after 11, at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, His Royal Highneſs Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester; of whom an accurate account ſhall appear in our next.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 30 to Auguſt 27, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.					
Males	865	1698	Males	646	1270	Between 2 and 5	181	50 and 60	111
Females	833		Females	624		5 and 10	60	60 and 70	91
						10 and 20	38	70 and 80	54
Whereof have died under 2 years old 358						20 and 30	56	80 and 90	25
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 2d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 9d.						30 and 40	129	90 and 100	7
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	130	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Auguſt 26:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 75s.—Pollard 30s. to 32s. 0d.—Bran 8s. to 10s.

Return of Flour, Auguſt 19 to Auguſt 16, from the Cocket Office:

Total 4,442 Sacks. Average 86s. 11d. 2s. 9d. ½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Auguſt 17, 46s. 2d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Auguſt 21, 1805, is 51s. 9d. ¾ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Auguſt 26:

Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 7l. 10s.	Kent Bags	5l. 5s. to 7l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 7l. 0s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.
Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 10l. 16s.	Eſſex Ditto	5l. 5s. to 6l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Auguſt 24:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average 3l. 19s. 0d.	
Straw	2l. 14s. 0d. to 3l. 6s. 0d.	Average 3l. 0s. 0d.	
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 18s. 0d.	Average 4l. 4s. 0d.	
Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.	
Straw	2l. 12s. 0d. to 3l. 8s. 0d.	Average 3l. 0s. 0d.	

SMITHFIELD, Auguſt 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beaſts, about 1800.	Sheep 19,000.

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 48s. 0d. Delivered 60s. 0d. Sunderland, 42s. 6d. Delivered 54s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 86s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 7s. 3d. Clare Market 7s. 3d. Whitechapel 7s. 1d. ½

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1805.

1805	Bank Stock.	3perCt. B^k Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp^l. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																		
29		59¼	58⅛	77⅛	89⅞		17⅛			2d	1d				4½p		58⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
30	182½	59¼	58⅛	77⅛	90	100½	17⅛		183	2d	1d			58¼	4 p			19 3 0	Full Money
31	182½	59⅛	58	77⅛	89⅞		17⅛		182½	2d	1d				4 p		58½	19 3 0	Full Money
1		59½	58⅛	77⅛	89⅝	100⅝	17⅛		182½	2d	1d				4p			19 3 0	Full Money
2	182½	59	58⅛	77⅛	89⅝	100⅛	17⅛			2d	1d				4⅛p		58⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
3		59⅛	58½	77⅛	89⅞		17⅛	2¼		2d	1d				4p		58¼	19 3 0	Full Money
4	Sunday																		
5		59⅞	58⅝	77	89½	100⅛	17			2d	1d				3⅞p		58⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
6	182	59½	58⅛	76⅞	89⅛	100⅛	17		180½	2d	1d			57½	3⅞p			19 3 0	Full Money
7	180⅝	58⅝	57⅞	76	89	100	16⅞			2d	1d				2p		57⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
8	180	58½	58	76⅛	89⅞	100⅛	16		180½	2d	1d			57¼	3⅞p	88⅛		19 3 0	Full Money
9	181	58⅞	58⅛	76⅛	89⅞		16	2⅛		2d	1d				3 p		58⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
10		58½	58	76⅛	89½	100⅛	17			2d	1p				3⅛p		58	19 3 0	Full Money
11	Sunday																		
12	holiday																		
13	181	58⅝	57⅞	76	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞			2d	1d				3⅛p			19 3 0	Full Money
14	180½	58½	58⅛	76⅛	89½	100⅛	16⅞			2d	1d				3⅛p		57⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
15	180	58⅛	58	76⅛	89⅛	100⅛	17	2⅛	180½	2d	1d				3⅛p	89	57⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
16	178	58⅛	57⅞	75⅞	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞		178½	2d	1d	62½			2⅛p			19 3 0	Full Money
17		58⅛	57⅛	75⅞	89⅛		16⅞		178½	2d	1d				2⅛p			19 3 0	Full Money
18	Sunday																		
19	178	58⅛	57⅛	75⅞	89	100⅛	16⅞	2⅛		2d	1d				2⅛p			19 3 0	Full Money
20	177	58⅛	57⅛	75⅞	89⅛	100	16⅞			2d	1d	61½			2⅛p			19 3 0	Full Money
21	177⅛	58⅛	58⅛	76	89	100	16⅞	2⅛	179½	2d	1d				3⅛p		57⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
22	178⅛	58⅛	58⅛	76	89	100	16⅞		180	2d	1d				3⅛p		58⅛	19 3 0	Full Money
23	179⅛	58⅝	58⅝	76⅛	89⅛	100⅛	17⅛		179½	2d	1d		59		3⅛p	88⅛		19 3 0	Full Money
24	holiday																		
25	Sunday																		
26	178⅛	58⅛	57⅞	76⅛	89⅛	100⅛	17			2d	1d				3p			19 3 0	Full Money
27	178⅛	58⅛	57⅛	75⅞	88⅞			2⅛	177½	2d	1d			57⅛	2⅛p			19 10 0	Full Money

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.